



# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 333

DATE: Wednesday, November 27, 1991

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

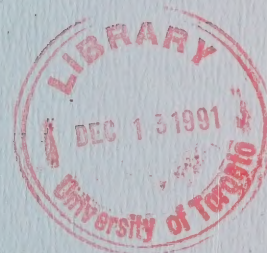
E. MARTEL Member

FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR  
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental  
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental  
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown  
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the  
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the  
Environment, requiring the Environmental  
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with  
respect to a Class Environmental  
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an  
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural  
Resources for the activity of timber  
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

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Hearing held at the Holiday Inn, 350 Dalhousie  
Street, Ottawa, Ontario, on Wednesday,  
November 27th, 1991, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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VOLUME 333

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN  
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman  
Member







A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	
MS. C. BLASTORAH )	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. K. MURPHY )	RESOURCES
MR. B. CAMPBELL )	
MS. J. SEABORN )	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE )	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C. )	
MS. E. CRONK )	ONTARIO FOREST
MR. R. COSMAN )	INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
MR P. CASSIDY )	
MR. D. HUNT )	
MR. R. BERAM	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. E. HANNA )	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
DR. T. QUINNEY )	ANGLERS & HUNTERS AND
MR. D. HUNTER )	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER )	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK )	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN )	
MR. D. COLBORNE )	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY
MR. G. KAKEWAY )	#3.
MR. R. IRWIN	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. J. ANTLE	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.







APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. Y. GERVAIS	)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES	)	ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON	)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD	)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS
MR. B. BABCOCK	)	JOINT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT	)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR	)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL		GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH		CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
MR. D. CURTIS	)	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL
MR. J. EBBS	)	FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY





APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION





1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. Please be  
3 seated.

4  
5 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

6 Is this microphone on? Can everyone hear  
7 me in the back.

8 We welcome you to the timber management  
9 hearing. This is day 300 and -- I am losing track.  
10 This is day 333 of this hearing.

11 We were in Ottawa talking about timber  
12 management planning three years ago in our preliminary  
13 round of meetings about this environmental assessment.  
14 The formal hearing began in May of 1988. It is now the  
15 fall of 1991 and we expect that the hearing will be  
16 concluded next year.

17 It has taken us a lot longer than we had  
18 thought it would from the day it started, but we have  
19 had an opportunity to hear from many, many people who  
20 want to say something about this environmental  
21 assessment. I think we have heard from over 300 people  
22 at this stage, including those who are experts in  
23 forestry and biology, as well as people who have a  
24 special interest in the forest such as tourist  
25 operators and trappers and native people and we have

1 heard from cottage owners and many different people who  
2 want to say something and have a stake in how Ontario's  
3 Crown land is managed.

4 Let me introduce the panel. Mr. Martel  
5 and I are members of the Environmental Assessment Board  
6 of Ontario and we were appointed to sit on this  
7 hearing. Mr. Martel might be familiar to many of you.  
8 Mr. Martel sat as an NDP member at Queen's Park for 20  
9 years and is known as a strong spokesman for northern  
10 Ontario. My name is Anne Koven and I chair this  
11 environmental assessment.

12 We try to keep these sessions as informal  
13 as we possible can and all I am really going to ask is  
14 that those of you who wish to give submissions today,  
15 and I understand we have eight people who have made  
16 appointments to speak to the Board this afternoon and  
17 another eight people this evening, our evening session  
18 begins at seven o'clock, before you make a submission  
19 we would ask you to come up to our table so we can  
20 swear in your evidence or affirm it, if you are  
21 comfortable with that, and then we will simply ask you  
22 to take a seat in front of us and start talking.

23 As I said, it is difficult sometimes in  
24 these situations to say what you want to say, but we  
25 certainly urge you to be comfortable and take your



1 time.

2 We might ask you some questions during  
3 the course of your presentation, and there are some  
4 other people here who might as well. We have full-time  
5 parties who are represented at the hearing. Obviously,  
6 the proponent for this application, the Ministry of  
7 Natural Resources, is always present at the hearing, as  
8 is the Ontario Forest Industries Association and the  
9 Ministry of the Environment among others. The Ontario  
10 Federation of Anglers & Hunters I believe is  
11 represented here today as well and I will introduce the  
12 representatives of those groups in a moment.

13 To give you a bit of background on what  
14 we have been doing for three years. We spent two years  
15 in Thunder Bay hearing mostly the evidence of the  
16 Ministry of Natural Resources, following that we heard  
17 the evidence of the Ontario Forest Industries  
18 Association and then Forests for Tomorrow, which is a  
19 coalition of environmental groups and interets, and  
20 when we go back in January to Toronto we will be  
21 hearing from the Ontario Federation of Anglers &  
22 hunters.

23 During this time we have also held  
24 satellite hearings such as this in 14 communities  
25 across northern Ontario. In those locations we have

1 heard from a number of native groups, including the  
2 Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and Grand Council Treaty No. 3  
3 and we have heard obviously from many citizens who live  
4 in the north.

5 Mr. Martel and I absorb all of this  
6 evidence and our job is to write a decision and we are  
7 guided in that decision by the Environmental Assessment  
8 Act. It is our hope that our decision will be  
9 published as quickly as possible at the conclusion of  
10 this hearing and we were hoping that will be in the  
11 spring of 1993.

12 If you have any questions about how this  
13 environmental assessment works or if you want to know  
14 something about the Environmental Assessment Board or  
15 how this hearing has been conducted, please get in  
16 touch with Mr. Dan Pascoe. Mr. Pascoe is the hearing  
17 coordinator and he is available to talk to you any time  
18 during these sessions or he can meet with you  
19 afterwards, if you wish.

20 We are also being assisted today by  
21 Michel Beland. Could you stand, please. Michel will  
22 be assisting the Board if anyone wishes to make a  
23 presentation in French. We certainly welcome that.  
24 Mr. Martel and I have some facility with French, but we  
25 are going to rely on Michel Beland to assist us.



1                   Also, everything we say today is recorded  
2                   and all the evidence in the hearing is available in  
3                   transcript. Our court reporter today is Marilyn  
4                   Callaghan and if up want to see any of the transcripts  
5                   or any of the written evidence that has been presented  
6                   to the Board, Mr. Pascoe can tell you where this  
7                   material is stored and there is a location in Ottawa.

8                   Let me introduce the lawyers and  
9                   representatives of the various parties who are here  
10                  today. In the event they ask you a question, you will  
11                  know whose interests they represent.

12                 Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the  
13                 Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Paul Cassidy, the  
14                 Ontario Forest Industries Association; Ms. Jan Seaborn,  
15                 the Ministry of the Environment and Mr. Gordon Gallant  
16                 is representing the Ontario Federation of Anglers &  
17                 Hunters.

18                 With those few words of introduction, I  
19                 think we will start with our first submitter and I am  
20                 going to call first on Mr. Richard Lipman.

21                 Good afternoon, Mr. Lipman.

22                 MR. LIPMAN: Good afternoon.

23                 RICHARD LIPMAN, Sworn

24                 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Lipman has given the  
25                 Board some written material and we we will assign this

1 an exhibit number. This will be Exhibit 1978. This  
2 will consist of a three-page written presentation.

3 I understand Mr. Lipman is representing  
4 the Canadian Institute of Forestry, as well as a  
5 statement on acid rain from the Institute, the  
6 Institute's policy on sustainable development, an  
7 article by the Institute on How Should Canada's Forests  
8 be Manage, the Institute's policy on integrated  
9 forestry pest management, a publication on forest  
10 research in Canada, an article on Stay at the Leading  
11 Edge, a document on Careers in Forestry, and finally a  
12 publication of the Forestry Chronicle, Volume 67,  
13 October 1991. We will include all these separate  
14 pieces under Exhibit 1978.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1978: Three-page written submission by  
16 Richard Lipman, along with  
various correspondence.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.  
18 Lipman.

19 MR. LIPMAN: Thank you. I should mention  
20 I am here representing Mr. Chris Lee who is the  
21 executive director of the Canadian Institute of  
22 Forestry who couldn't be here this afternoon.

23 The Canadian Institute of Forestry is a  
24 national body of forestry professionals. Our  
25 membership includes foresters, forest technicians,

1 researchers, wildlife biologists and wildlife managers  
2 and those with the professional interest in forest and  
3 resource management in Canada.

4 We currently have approximately 2,500  
5 individual members and 50 corporate members. The CIF  
6 submission is to advance the stewardship of forest  
7 resources for the benefit of society, to provide  
8 national leadership in forestry practices, to promote  
9 competence among forestry professionals and to foster  
10 public awareness of national and international forestry  
11 issues.

12 The CIF has 22 sections across the  
13 country, seven of which are in Ontario. The Canadian  
14 Institute of Forestry is a member of the International  
15 Union of Societies of Foresters and works closely with  
16 the international union of forestry research  
17 organizations and the Society of American foresters.

18 We produce policy statements, a monthly  
19 newsletter, a periodic publication for parliamentarians  
20 and a bi-monthly journal entitled the Forestry  
21 Chronicle. Copies of many of those have been submitted  
22 to you as evidence.

23 The Canadian Institute of Forestry  
24 provides national awards to top graduates in all seven  
25 forestry universities, has several national forestry



1       awards and provides silver foresters' rings to  
2       graduates of all universities in Canada.

3               The CIF is a member of the Canadian  
4       Federation of Professional Foresters Associations.  
5       This federation includes the five provincial  
6       Professional Foresters Associations in British  
7       Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick,  
8       as well as the CIF.

9               The Federation created and financially  
10       supports the Canadian Forestry Accreditation Board  
11       which accredits Canadian forestry institutions. This  
12       association has also initiated the creation of a  
13       national code of practice for foresters. This effort  
14       is currently in a informative stage and the hope is  
15       that some of the material from that will be available  
16       in about March of 1992. The material will include a  
17       code of ethics, a code of forestry principles and also  
18       a code of forestry practice.

19              The CIF supports the creation and  
20       self-regulation of provincial Professional Foresters  
21       Associations. We feel that these groups are best able  
22       to ensure that forest management is conducted in a  
23       proficient manner and that their members are held  
24       accountable for their actions.

25              The ethics committee of each of these

1        associations must include members of the public in  
2        order to ensure that the process is open and acceptable  
3        and that the public trust is assured.

4                The CIF believes that provincial  
5        professional bodies are best able to deal with matters  
6        of licensing, discipline, ethics and continuing  
7        education, while the CIF focuses on public awareness,  
8        forest policy, practices and speaking for forestry  
9        professionals on matters related to forest resources  
10       and their management.

11               The CIF believes that proper tenure  
12       arrangements are also essential for ensuring that  
13       progressive and enlightened forest management is  
14       carried out. The proper tenure systems will allow for  
15       forest management of all resources for their highest  
16       returns to all values of society.

17               The CIF together with the Canadian Pulp  
18       and Paper Association drafted a discussion paper on  
19       this subject and a copy is included in the written  
20       submission for the panel to review. I will speak a  
21       little bit more about that later.

22               The CIF believes that forests should be  
23       used in a variety of ways and that areas should be set  
24       aside for unique, restricted activities such as  
25       research and wilderness experience. Loss of wood

1 supply should be offset by more intensive forest  
2 management on other forest lands.

3 We feel that the public should be fully  
4 involved in forestry, should be fully informed and that  
5 the planning should result in specific and measurable  
6 objectives for both timber and non-timber values  
7 included for the management of defined areas.

8 Governments should effectively plan the  
9 management of public lands and assist in the management  
10 of private lands. Forests should be kept productive  
11 through intensive management and they should be  
12 protected in an environmentally sound manner. A high  
13 priority should be given to providing a wood supply for  
14 industry and tenure is the key to long-term stability  
15 of wood supply. Tenure will ensure necessary long-term  
16 investment in forest management and should be subject  
17 to regular review of performance.

18 Forest planning should provide for  
19 recreational use, fish and wildlife should be protected  
20 and managed and watersheds should be managed along with  
21 the forest. Research should be considered essential  
22 and we feel that forestry education should be improved.

23 As I mentioned, the executive of the  
24 Canadian Institute of Forestry and the woodlands  
25 section council of the Canadian Pulp and Paper



1 Association have provided a paper at the back of my  
2 submission called The Provision of Securing Funding for  
3 Silviculture Through an Evergreen Tenure System Based  
4 on Forest Land Rent, and I will just quickly touch on a  
5 couple of areas.

6 The paper is not an attempt to devise a  
7 national tenure system that will satisfy all conditions  
8 and requirements across Canada. It is rather an  
9 attempt to contribute some ideas to spur the evolution  
10 of the tenure system in Canada. Some of the main  
11 thrusts of these ideas are sustainable development,  
12 mechanisms to provide secure funding for silviculture  
13 and an approach for public land tenure.

14 In the paper, they mention that it is  
15 apparent to most observers that the type of forest  
16 management required for the 1990s will provide  
17 enlightened stewardship of all forest resources and  
18 seek to increase the flow of all forest benefits to  
19 society. These are economic, environmental and  
20 non-consumptive benefits such as recreation and  
21 tourism.

22 Some of the specific objectives of such  
23 stewardship will be to maintain water quality and fish  
24 habitat, to sustain biodiversity and the mix of  
25 eco-system to ensure a continuing supply of natural

1 variety of wildlife habitat, to select forest practices  
2 and operating systems that minimize environmental  
3 impact, to reduce site disturbance, to improve  
4 aesthetics of all operations, to ensure prompt  
5 regeneration after harvest with species suited to the  
6 site and which will contribute to the maintenance of  
7 the ecosystem and to increase growth and yield.

8 The next generation of forest tenure  
9 agreements must be designed to assure the delivery of  
10 forest resources stewardship in a manner that is  
11 equitable for both society and the forestry industry.

12 With that, I will leave the rest of the  
13 paper for the panel to look at themselves, and that  
14 completes my presentation.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
16 Lipman.

17 Mr. Lipman, could you explain how the  
18 Canadian Institute of Forestry works with the Ontario  
19 Professional Foresters Association?

20 MR. LIPMAN: Well, it is in that  
21 Federation of Professional Forestry Associations, along  
22 with the OPFA. I believe that the OPFA is a licensing  
23 body and the CIF is really -- it's a group of forestry  
24 professionals. It is -- you know, they have liaison,  
25 but they are not related in terms of program and so on.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Would foresters belong to  
2 both associations?

3 MR. LIPMAN: They could, yes.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

5 Are there any questions for Mr. Lipman?

6 Mr. Cassidy?

7 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

8 Mr. Lipman, am I correct that you do not,  
9 however, have to be a forester to belong to the CIF; is  
10 that correct?

11 MR. LIPMAN: That's correct, yes.

12 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, one of the  
13 attachments which were provided to you but not to the  
14 parties was the Integrated Pest Management Policy of  
15 the CIF. I wonder if I might take a quick look at that  
16 and I may have one question arising out of it.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Certainly, Mr. Cassidy.

18 Do you want to come here and...

19 MR. CASSIDY: Yes. Thank you, Madam  
20 Chair.

21 Mr. Lipman, I have a copy of your policy  
22 on integrated forestry pest management, and I will hand  
23 it back to you if you need it to answer my question,  
24 but I note that part of it states in the policy  
25 statement that your institute supports:



1 "...responsible use of registered  
2 biological and chemical pesticides in  
3 forestry practices where necessary as  
4 part of an integrated system of forest  
5 pest management and forest management."

6 I note that in your presentation here to  
7 the Board today you stated that, and I am quoting your  
8 paper at Exhibit 1978 that:

9 "Forests should be kept productive  
10 through intensive management and they  
11 should be protected in an environmentally  
12 sound manner."

13 I take it, then, after reading this  
14 policy statement that you would agree that the  
15 judicious use of herbicides is an appropriate form of  
16 management for intensive management?

17 MR. LIPMAN: That is correct, yes.

18 MR. CASSIDY: And that is the Institute's  
19 position; is that correct?

20 MR. LIPMAN: Yes.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Those are my questions,  
22 Madam Chair. Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks, Mr. Cassidy.  
24 Any other questions for Mr. Lipman?

25 (no response)

1 Thank you very much.

2 MR. LIPMAN: Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Andy Welch here?

4 ANDY WELCH, Sworn

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Welch is the Marketing  
6 Manager for Dendron Resource Surveys Ltd. in Ottawa.

7 Mr. Welch has given the Board a written  
8 presentation consisting of nine pages and this will  
9 become Exhibit 1979.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1979: Nine-page written submission of  
11 Andy Welch.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr. Welch.

13 MR. WELCH: Thank you, Madam Chair. I  
14 have entitled our presentation a Mini Case for  
15 Increased Involvement of the Private Service Sector in  
16 MNR Planning Activities.

17 Dendron Resource Surveys Ltd. is a  
18 privately owned Ottawa base consulting company which  
19 provides technical support to forest resource  
20 inventories, as well as to the application of remote  
21 sensing and computer technologies to forest resources  
22 management.

23 We have been in business since 1978. We  
24 provide services nationally and internationally and we  
25 currently employ 14 full-time people, five of whom are

1 professional foresters.

2 We support the Ministry's application to  
3 carry on timber management on forest management units,  
4 but we feel that support groups such as ourselves could  
5 play a larger role in effectively and efficiently  
6 applying innovative approaches to forest management.

7 I brought along several examples to  
8 demonstrate this. The first one is related to the  
9 slope measurement. Ontario's Fish Habitat Guidelines  
10 provide for riparian buffers which are dependent on  
11 slope. The steeper the slope the wider the buffer, to  
12 put it simply. The planning task is to measure the  
13 slope. What may seem like a simple undertaking is  
14 burden by extensive areas requiring coverage, complex  
15 terrain and inaccessibility, not to mention tight  
16 deadlines for providing this information.

17 This requirement came to our attention  
18 two years ago. Within a month we had developed and  
19 streamlined a reliable and cost effective procedure and  
20 a contract was successfully undertaken to the  
21 satisfaction of an industry client and local MNR staff.

22 In attempting to further market these  
23 services we discovered that our procedure would not be  
24 immediately acceptable to MNR and that other techniques  
25 were being endorsed. These included paralex bar



1 measurements, measurements on topographic maps and  
2 field measurements. We felt that the first two were  
3 flawed technically and that the third was not cost  
4 effective.

5 On our own initiative we developed a  
6 report which addressed these concerns. A copy will be  
7 provided. I forgot to bring it along, but I have one  
8 and I will provide the Board with it.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks, Mr. Welch.

10 MR. WELCH: We also at our own expense  
11 took part in a northwestern Ontario TDU initiative to  
12 study the different techniques. Our suggested method  
13 was rated the top, if not the top method. The report  
14 hasn't been finalized.

15 It appears to now be accepted by the  
16 Ministry, but we still find the transfer of these  
17 findings to other districts only take places on our  
18 initiative. Indeed, some of the techniques which we  
19 felt should not be considered technically acceptable  
20 and others which are not cost effective are likely  
21 still being used.

22 There also appears to be a feeling that  
23 once digital Ontario base maps are available and GIS  
24 procedures developed the process will be successfully  
25 automated. This is fine in theory, except for the

1 technical fact that the current OBM methodology for  
2 collecting elevation data is not sufficient to allow  
3 slope measurement to the degree required by the current  
4 guidelines. We have conducted the process using both  
5 Ontario base map and national topographic series data  
6 with a GIS to confirm this.

7 The second example I would like to bring  
8 up is the utilization of a technique which Dendron has  
9 pioneered called large scale aerial photography  
10 referred to as LSP. It's an operational sampling tool  
11 which can be used in forest surveys. It is acquired  
12 from light aircraft with fast cycling reconnaissance  
13 cameras. The photographic scales are near 1:1,000  
14 which are large enough to allow identification of  
15 individual trees and measurement of tree height and  
16 crown diametres.

17 Cameras are synchronized with a laser  
18 profiler to obtain flying height and with gyros to  
19 measure the pitch and roll of the aircraft. These  
20 provides essential data for the stereo-plotter  
21 measurements.

22 I did bring along a couple of samples  
23 just to display what it looks like. This is a blow-up  
24 of a forested area.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Welch.

1       Maybe we can get you to just turn a little bit. Mr.  
2       Martel and I can see that and perhaps people --

3                   MS. BLASTORAH: There is an easle on the  
4       far right, Madam Chair.

5                   MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pascoe, could you help  
6       with this easle and bring it closer to our table,  
7       please.

8                   MR. WELCH: It is just a blow-up of the  
9       photograph showing a sample placed on the photograph  
10      where trees have been identified. The interpreter  
11      identifies the species, the heights have been measured,  
12      the grounds have been measured and in correlation with  
13      some field data allows volumes to be determined of the  
14      tree species. The actual size that we work with is on  
15      the second display panel.

16                   That just shows some of the data that's  
17      derived from it, as I mentioned. It has a number of  
18      different applications. I have just brought along two  
19      other samples. One is a regen survey where the sample  
20      plots are laid out in a regeneration area where  
21      stocking can be assessed and, again, the actual size of  
22      the photography that's used and some of the product of  
23      the plotting.

24                   MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Welch. When  
25      you use these small photographs, do you magnify them



1       when you are working with them?

2                   MR. WELCH: Yes. There is a  
3       stereo-plotter which is magnification that the operator  
4       is looking under.

5                   MADAM CHAIR: Did you want to leave these  
6       with the Board or are they yours and you will --

7                   MR. WELCH: They are ours and I'm afraid  
8       I can't leave them with the Board.

9                   MADAM CHAIR: Okay, thank you.

10                  MR. WELCH: In the common technique of  
11       the forest inventory example, all trees in a sample  
12       plot established on a stereo pair of photographs are  
13       identified by species and their heights and crowns are  
14       measured. A small amount of field work provides the  
15       data required to develop tree volume equations and for  
16       quality control.

17                  Computer programs compile the data and  
18       report results. Compilation is tailored to client  
19       requirements. Typically stand and stock tables and  
20       other statistical summaries are printed by stratum, by  
21       geographic area, by main species or by other groupings.

22                  The advantages of the technique is that  
23       the costs are significantly below conventional field  
24       methods, sampling is very efficient along that line,  
25       access is not a problem, plots are distributed over the

1 sample area solely on the basis of statistical  
2 efficiency.

3 Since more sample plots than required are  
4 taken it is easy to increase the sampling intensity  
5 until the desired level of accuracy is achieved. The  
6 accuracy of height and crown measurement is at least  
7 equivalent to high quality field work. The reliability  
8 of the method has been proven during many years of  
9 practical experience.

10 High efficiency of compilation.  
11 Measurements are directly entered into a computer and  
12 ready for analysis. Quality control is  
13 straightforward, discrepancies are checked by reference  
14 to photographs of the plot in question. LSP offers a  
15 permanent record for reference in the event of future  
16 requirements for additional information.

17 Dendron's experience with LSP includes  
18 the measurement and compilation of over 20,000 forest  
19 inventory sample plots during many forest inventories  
20 in Ontario, B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and the  
21 Maritimes. We have performed regeneration surveys,  
22 insect damage surveys, logging residue surveys,  
23 determination of stand condition and maturity,  
24 inventory of wood holding areas, data to support  
25 conventional photointerpretation, biomass calculations

1       and wildlife habitat assessment.

2                       Despite this seemingly impressive  
3       promotional description, it has taken approximately 10  
4       years to get a significant undertaking going in Ontario  
5       such as we are currently involved with with the  
6       Quebec-Ontario Paper Company Limited and the Ministry  
7       in the Timmins area. We hope that something can be  
8       done to prevent the delay of incorporating useful tools  
9       such as LSP into MNR efforts and think increased  
10      involvement of the private service sector at strategic  
11      planning stages is appropriate.

12                     The third example that I have brought is  
13      what we call visibility analysis and I brought a couple  
14      of maps will be help explain the service. This  
15      visibility analysis provides a graphical representation  
16      of terrain features which are technically visible from  
17      single or multiple viewpoints.

18                     An example is the display of all areas  
19      visible from any where in a particular lake. The  
20      analysis is performed using a geographic information  
21      system. A digital terrain model is created either from  
22      existing digital data or by digitizing contours and  
23      features within a specified study area.

24                     The model is then analysed for visibility  
25      and the results are displayed on high quality two and



1 three dimensional hard copy maps. With the GIS, the  
2 process can be repeated under different conditions; for  
3 example, with and without a buffer of trees long the  
4 edge of a lake or elsewhere in the study area. Dendron  
5 has completed this exercise for several lakes and  
6 rivers in northern Ontario under contract to MNR.

7               These are several samples that are up in  
8 the board. Just quickly. In this particular case, the  
9 number of viewpoints are indicated by red markings  
10 along the lake. Once these -- these are either set at  
11 the lake surface or in the case of outfitter cabins  
12 they can be placed at two metres above the ground  
13 elevation at that point.

14              The red areas here indicate the  
15 cumulative impact of what is technically visible on the  
16 model from this area.

17              This is a three-dimensional  
18 representation not of this year area, but of another  
19 area just showing another product that is derived from  
20 it.

21              The third one is a similar concept. The  
22 viewpoints are indicated along the lake. In this case,  
23 they are viewpoints from three particular lakes, as  
24 well as several cabin areas and the visible areas are  
25 distinguished as between which lake they are visible

1 from.

2 This works that I have just -- that's up  
3 in the board was conducted for the Central Ontario TDU  
4 and involved North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie Districts.  
5 Similar work has been conducted for MNR in Hearst,  
6 Nipigon, Timmins and Red Lake.

7 The inputs supporting receptiveness of  
8 MNR staff to this work has been considerable, as it has  
9 been to our work in other areas; for example, the  
10 support we provided to the red shouldered hawk habitat  
11 work conducted by the Kentville region which was on  
12 display at the open house yesterday. These groups have  
13 welcomed the opportunity to receive technical support  
14 to their initiatives.

15 Our visibility analysis is a powerful  
16 tool. These examples, however, just scratch the  
17 surface of currently available technical availability.  
18 With a little additional effort we would be able to sit  
19 down with a planning team, identify areas of conflict  
20 between recreation and fiber values and model harvest  
21 scenarios which try to maximize visual and fiber  
22 values. Implications of different scenarios could be  
23 readily quantified.

24 Our research and development activity, as  
25 well as our marketing and technology transfer efforts

1 are, however, restricted to contract opportunities and  
2 a proportionally large, but nonetheless small R&D  
3 budget. What could have been developed operationally  
4 in an intensive six-month period has had to wait almost  
5 two years to progress this far and we'll likely have to  
6 wait another two before significant additional features  
7 are added.

8 Time and money savings are available to  
9 MNR by identifying such opportunities and working with  
10 developers as opposed to a predominantly in-house  
11 approach. Ironically, many MNR people seem to share  
12 this view, especially the majority of operational  
13 managers responsible for getting the job done.

14 Indeed, all of our work in this area has  
15 been with MNR, but these have been relatively small,  
16 single purpose applications as opposed to a coordinated  
17 approach to maximizing utilization of the tool by  
18 operational MNR personnel and their clients in an  
19 integrated planning process.

20 We often hear the response similar to,  
21 great stuff, we can hardly wait until we get our GIS to  
22 do this ourselves. What is not realized is that  
23 because of the special application nature of this  
24 undertaking not all software will provide desirable  
25 results, considerable user massage is required to



1        achieve desired results and there are lots of other  
2        things waiting to be done with the GIS, some of which  
3        may be either more important, more efficiently handled  
4        or both.

5                    Planning efforts which could greatly  
6        benefit from this information must proceed without it.  
7        The Temagami area is a prime example. The district has  
8        been aware of our capabilities in this area for over a  
9        year now. To the best of my knowledge, the only  
10       visibility maps which exist for the area are those  
11       which have been done manually, and I would be willing  
12       to guess that if someone adds up all the costs that a  
13       contracted approach would have provided significant  
14       savings, not to mention the results would be available  
15       for planning purposes including the flexibility of  
16       being able to utilize digital results in their own GIS  
17       system for a variety of purposes.

18                   The fourth example that I have brought  
19        along concerns the application of geographic  
20        information systems to the Ontario TMP process and,  
21        again, I have brought along a couple of maps.

22                   The maps which will be put up are  
23        probably familiar to a lot of people in the room. They  
24        are the maps that are required as part of the timber  
25        management planning process in Ontario. There is no

1       need to go through all of them.

2                   What is shown is a 20-year -- sorry, for  
3       an area in the Iroquois Falls south management unit  
4       operated under third party licence to Norman Perron  
5       Incorporated who was the client in this particular  
6       case. We provided support to develop the 20-year  
7       eligibility maps, the five-year eligibility maps and  
8       the final allocation maps, as well as the various TMP  
9       reports that were required. It is an area which about  
10      22 OBM maps are involved with. This work was all done  
11      using a PC-based GIS system.

12                  This was not a complex GIS application.  
13      The computer people call it a primitive application and  
14      it is only a tickler of what GIS can do, but it can be  
15      run on PCs, as all of our work is, which the  
16      implication is reduced cost. It can be set up to be  
17      run by operational people as opposed to computer  
18      personnel. They won't be GIS experts, but they'll get  
19      the job done. It can improve forest and timber  
20      management activities. Finally, it could have been  
21      operational two or three years ago.

22                  The Ministry's actions in the area of GIS  
23      were and are likely appropriate for the overall  
24      corporate strategy and eventually GIS will provide  
25      significant benefits at the operationl level, but some

1 innovative initiatives on practical applications,  
2 albeit primitive, may have provided these benefits  
3 sooner.

4 Some were taken. For example, the  
5 Plonski project put the emphasis on large scale,  
6 top-down coordination, not only significantly delayed  
7 the implementation of this project, but may also limit  
8 its effectiveness.

9 We are just now seeing the benefits of a  
10 more user oriented approach to good examples such as  
11 the hawk habitat study on display yesterday which  
12 displayed what MNR operational staff can provide on  
13 their own when given the opportunity.

14 The final area that I have to present is  
15 the support to forest resource inventory process. One  
16 of the major delays in GIS implementation has been the  
17 provision of FRI in a digital format. This is  
18 temporary and considerable progress by very competent  
19 personnel is being made, but here again in corporation  
20 of alternative approaches may provide assistance.

21 One of these is the increased contracting  
22 out of stages of the FRI process. There are firms in  
23 Ontario who are competent in this area and we are one  
24 of them. We could now, for example, conduct FRI  
25 photointerpretation utilizing LSP to reduce field costs



1 by up to one half and/or provide better information,  
2 for example, volumes.

3 On the same photographs, measure slopes  
4 to address Fish Habitat Guidelines, conduct a  
5 photointerpretation of the forest ecosystem  
6 classification to the FRI stand level which is  
7 different from the ground; not as much detail is  
8 required on the ground.

9 We could digitize all this information on  
10 the Ontario base maps and for key areas we could even  
11 provide an additional digital file of areas visible  
12 from defined viewpoints. The potential for economies  
13 of scale and having a consolidated process as this are  
14 considerable, as are the benefits of having the  
15 additional information readily available.

16 In summary, we support MNR's application.  
17 Better mechanisms to facilitate the involvement of the  
18 private service sector in certain management activities  
19 will, however, provide for efficient and effective  
20 utilization of technologies and techniques which  
21 support timber and forest management activities.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Welch.

23 Just one question. All of the projects  
24 you are describing are things that MNR obviously does  
25 to some extent or completely in-house as well.

1                   What is the argument that they shouldn't  
2                   be doing it all themselves?

3                   MR. WELCH: It's not that they shouldn't  
4                   be doing it all them themselves. As a matter of fact,  
5                   we are set up to, in some cases, put methodologies in  
6                   case which will enable the Ministry to do them  
7                   themselves.

8                   That is just the more support in both  
9                   getting some of these concepts into place, perhaps some  
10                  software manipulation in the case of computer  
11                  technologies to more efficiently perform it, some  
12                  guidance in letting it being done operationally where  
13                  appropriate.

14                  MADAM CHAIR: So your view is a  
15                  greater -- if MNR were to have a greater reliance on  
16                  companies such as yours or the one you are with that  
17                  they would be able to move these projects along faster?

18                  MR. WELCH: We feel so, yes.

19                  MADAM CHAIR: Okay, thank you.

20                  MR. MARTEL: What about the companies,  
21                  have they been more receptive? The various people  
22                  involved in forestry?

23                  MR. WELCH: They have. Often support to  
24                  the companies is provided by the provincial government,  
25                  the federal government or universities. Often the

1 private sector companies are the last ones because of  
2 increased costs required.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for  
4 Mr. Welch?

5 Mr. Cassidy?

6 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

7 I am interested in the visibility  
8 analysis that you say your company can provide using  
9 this method.

10 From time to time we hear about  
11 suggestions that there should be just a 500-metre  
12 reserve around a lake to project the visual impacts of  
13 harvesting. Would you agree that this method, if used,  
14 would enable that buffer zones to be customized or  
15 tailored to that lake such that in some instances it  
16 may be less of a 500-metre buffer required or more  
17 depending upon the contours of the lake?

18 MR. WELCH: All we can provide is what  
19 the parameters of the model, our input into it, be that  
20 in this particular case sometimes all that's being  
21 modelled is bare ground as opposed to the situation  
22 with vegetation.

23 We can technically put in the vegetation  
24 according to the FRI or other and work with the client  
25 very closely in doing that.



1                   As far as -- the tool could be used for  
2                   what you're saying, but it would have to be done -- it  
3                   wouldn't provide any instance answers, it would have to  
4                   be used as a planning device with all the implications  
5                   carefully understood by the planning people themselves.

6                   MR. CASSIDY: But it could potentiall be  
7                   much more accurate than just a rather crude, one might  
8                   even argue, arbitrary buffer zone?

9                   MR. WELCH: Yes.

10                  MR. CASSIDY: Yes. In respect of your  
11                  answer to Mr. Martel's question, I take it you are  
12                  aware that there are several companies who are  
13                  developing this type of system in-house and, in fact,  
14                  have called upon you for assistance as well in  
15                  developing that similar to what MNR has done?

16                  MR. WELCH: Companies that have called  
17                  upon us?

18                  MR. CASSIDY: Yes.

19                  MR. WELCH: No.

20                  MR. CASSIDY: Okay.

21                  Those are my questions. Thank you, Madam  
22                  Chair.

23                  MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.  
24                  Welch.

25                  Ms. Blastorah?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Welch, I was just  
2 wondering, you mentioned that you had done some work  
3 with -- I think it was the northwestern technology  
4 development unit in the central technology development  
5 unit of the MNR.

6 I was just wondering if you could comment  
7 on your experience in working with those technology  
8 developments and their work with your company and other  
9 companies of your type in developing these types of  
10 technologies for implementation in the field?

11 MR. WELCH: I think they each have to be  
12 addressed individually.

13 The North Bay experience, I have nothing  
14 but praise for the people who we have have worked with  
15 there. They have been very open and receptive and  
16 provide a lot of support which is the situation that we  
17 wanted. It is a technique that needs a lot of  
18 interaction with the people that are responsible for  
19 doing the work.

20 In the case of the northwestern  
21 experience, it's -- really they would have to be set  
22 up. It was not assigned a top priority to the staff,  
23 so there was a time delay involved there that I can't  
24 speak to, but our feeling was -- is that this was  
25 pretty straightforward, that there could be support

1 provided to the TDU by other groups; for example, the  
2 Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing, other expert groups  
3 that should have provided some direction that would  
4 have avoided the length of study into it which we felt  
5 was relatively straightforward.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: So one of your concerns  
7 in that case was the fact that the TDU had a number of  
8 other technical projects ongoing at the same time and  
9 you felt that perhaps this one could have been given a  
10 little more priority at that time?

11 MR. WELCH: Our main concern was that we  
12 were trying to sell services and we were having a hard  
13 time convincing people that our approach was viable.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

15 Those are my questions, Madam Chair.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks very much, Mr.

17 Welch.

18 MR. WELCH: You're welcome.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Glen Runions.

20 Hello, Mr. Runions.

21 GLEN RUNIONS, Sworn

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Runions has given the  
23 Board a written submission. Mr. Runions is appearing  
24 on behalf of Ducks Unlimited.

25 Well, I will let you introduce yourself.

1       You seem to be involved in a few different activities.

2                       We will give Mr. Runion's Exhibit No.

3       1980 and it is a two-page submission.

4       ---EXHIBIT NO. 1980:   Two-page written submission of  
5                                       Glen Runions.

6                       MR. RUNIONS:  I appear as an individual  
7       citizen belonging to members of Ducks Unlimited, the  
8       Canadian Wildlife Federation and the Ontario Federation  
9       of Anglers & Hunters.

10                      Over the past several years I have  
11       delivered an environmental awareness message to  
12       thousands of 10 to 14 year-old students in eastern  
13       Ontario.  They are concerned about wildlife habitat,  
14       recycling, large clearcuts and the ways that currently  
15       exist under present forest management.

16                      Fulfilling a promise to these students to  
17       represent their interests when this environmental  
18       assessment hearing appeared locally and realizing my  
19       future working in a resource industry, that's pulp and  
20       paper, depends on a greatly improved management plan  
21       which present exists that I appear before you here  
22       today.

23                      The current practice whereby full length  
24       poplar trees are dumped in creeks and covered over by  
25       ground to create a bridge should be halted.  Over the



1 time, ground washes down through the trees into the  
2 fish spawning beds of these creeks and streams.

3 When loggers have harvested the wood  
4 beyond lakes, the trees should be removed from the  
5 creek no longer causing impediment to fish migration up  
6 and down the streams.

7 The most depressing aspect of present  
8 forest management has to be the waste. The pictures  
9 distributed are of two piles of trees inadvertently  
10 left behind by loggers. One pile consists of 121  
11 poplar full length of about 18 to 20 inches in  
12 diameter; the other pile contains 63 black spruce full  
13 length, 18 inches and bigger at the lower end.

14 There is almost enough lumber in those  
15 spruce trees to build two houses, although the poplar  
16 would not be worth near as much.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Runions. I  
18 want to make sure that I have the right photograph and  
19 we will identify them.

20 MR. RUNIONS: They are all the same pile.

21 MADAM CHAIR: All the same pile, all  
22 right. Mr. Runions has submitted with his written  
23 presentation four photographs and this will be part of  
24 Exhibit 1980 as well.

25 Please go ahead.

1                   MR. RUNIONS: This is just a sample of  
2           the waste. Everywhere in giant clearcuts are broken  
3           sections and often hole trees. The wood is suitable to  
4           make pulp and should be picked up and used.

5                   Where scarification has been done in  
6           these large clearcuts it looks like a farmer's hey  
7           field with trees being the windrows. I question  
8           whether these heavy steel drums used in scarification  
9           cause more harm compacting a thin layer of soil than  
10          they do good.

11                   Canadian and American officials are  
12          currently negotiating the creation of a toxic free Lake  
13          Superior. This will probably lead to a closure of some  
14          old pulp and paper mills in Ontario. Perhaps these  
15          mills can be saved through recycling projects.

16                   Canadian mills are five years behind  
17          their American counterparts. In some states, 50 per  
18          cent of newsprint will have to come from recycled  
19          material about the end of 1992. We have to encourage  
20          recycling in industry and try to encourage resource  
21          industries to created finished products that employ a  
22          larger work force.

23                   The day that I called Toronto seeking  
24          information about this EA hearing I was told it would  
25          cost taxpayers \$3,100 for my attendance. I hesitated

1       about appearng until I remembered reading about an  
2       environmental group from Toronto that got hundreds of  
3       thousands of dollars to attend the hearings in Thunder  
4       Bay. The members flew back and forth to Toronto each  
5       weekend and quit the hearings when the money ran out.

6                       Of the \$1,650,000 alloted to various  
7       interest groups to attend the hearings, the Ontario  
8       Federation of Anglers & Hunters only received about 10  
9       per cent. They had the most impressive public display  
10      and appeared to have put a great deal of time and  
11      effort into these hearings. I don't think they  
12      received a fair share.

13                     Crown land belongs to all the people of  
14      Ontario. Through genuine integrated resource  
15      management, timber and wildlife, both of which are  
16      renewable natural resource, can be managed into the  
17      century ahead.

18                     When mankind destroys the habitat needed  
19      for wildlife we will one day follow suit.

20                     There's a couple of things I just wanted  
21      to mention before I finish here. In my way up here  
22      today at the corner of Highway 138 and 417 there are  
23      massive piles of topsoil that has been stripped right  
24      down to the subsoil. Nothing will grow in those areas  
25      for the next thousand years.

1                   Whether it is an individual or a company  
2                   or a corporation that strips land like that, whether  
3                   they are going to heaven or they are going to hell they  
4                   can't take the ground with them and we owe it to the  
5                   next generation to clean up that practice that's  
6                   involved in that.

7                   There's another question I've got for you  
8                   here. I remember when this started in 1988 there  
9                   was -- the Ministry of Natural Resources had foresters  
10                  and biologists looking after their interests and some  
11                  time during 1988 it changed and there was a whole bunch  
12                  of lawyers put on looking after the interests of the  
13                  MNR.

14                  I want to know why it was changed and why  
15                  do we bother sending our foresters and our biologists  
16                  to university to learn the professions that they are  
17                  going to be involved in if we are going to have lawyers  
18                  looking after the interests of the MNR?

19                  MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps, Mr. Runions, I  
20                  would -- well, let me answer your question.

21                  I am not quite sure what the question is,  
22                  but we did listen to MNR. We listened to almost two  
23                  years of evidence from foresters and biologists and all  
24                  the professionals who work at MNR.

25                  Is that what you mean, that we didn't



1 listen to their evidence?

2 MR. RUNIONS: I kind of maintain it  
3 should be foresters and biologists that are making our  
4 decisions here for MNR and not lawyers. If I'm  
5 questioned here it's going to be by a bunch of lawyers.  
6 It won't be hard to lock me up.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Believe me, you won't get  
8 very many difficult questions.

9 At the public hearings, because we can't  
10 travel with all the witnesses who appeared before us at  
11 various times for various parties' cases; for example,  
12 the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters will be  
13 presenting their evidence starting in January and the  
14 case will likely take three months and there will be  
15 dozen of witnesses of various professions associated  
16 with forestry, but when we go on public hearings  
17 usually there is only one representative of the Ontario  
18 Federation of Anglers & Hunters who comes to listen to  
19 what the public is saying.

20 That doesn't mean that we are not  
21 listening to their evidence. It just means that all  
22 the witnesses don't travel around with us. I guess  
23 that is what I am saying.

24 The lawyers don't make any decisions  
25 about timber management. The lawyers are hired by

1 their clients to represent them in forums like this.  
2 They are not making any decisions about how forests are  
3 managed. I don't know if that's reassuring or what.

4 MR. RUNIONS: I hope so.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Again, there are so many  
6 witnesses that they simply can't all travel to these  
7 kinds of hearings.

8 MR. MARTEL: The people who are going to  
9 be making the decisions, right or wrong, will be my  
10 colleague and I and neither one of us are lawyers.

11 I want to ask you one question, though.  
12 Where did you get the figure of 3,100 for your  
13 attendance?

14 MR. RUNIONS: When I called Toronto.

15 MR. MARTEL: Called whom, though? The  
16 environmental Assessment Board? Who were you talking  
17 to?

18 MR. RUNIONS: There was a sheet there  
19 with a name penciled in or in pen. I think it was Dan  
20 Pascoe. I'm pretty sure that's the guy I got ahold of.

21 It doesn't matter. I'm just an  
22 over-taxed taxpayer myself and I know the value of  
23 money and that there is no money out there today. I  
24 thought I was singled out there when they told me that  
25 it would cost me \$3,100.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Do you mean to say -- to  
2 appear us cost nothing.

3 MR. RUNIONS: That's right, but it cost  
4 the taxpayers \$3,100 for me to be here and I better get  
5 back there 'cause it's running into \$3,200 now.

6 MADAM CHAIR: I don't quite understand  
7 that. Mr. Pascoe is shrugging. I don't think he...

8 Did at some point you apply for  
9 intervenor funding to work on your presentation?

10 MR. RUNIONS: No.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Then it cost nothing. I  
12 don't know what the \$3,100 is.

13 MR. RUNIONS: That's what it costs  
14 taxpayers.

15 MADAM CHAIR: You mean that as long as  
16 this hearing runs it costs \$3,100?

17 MR. RUNIONS: For me to appear here, for  
18 each individual. That's the message I got because I  
19 wasn't going to come.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Well, I am glad you came  
21 because it doesn't cost anything. We have been beating  
22 the bushes all over Ontario listening to people and it  
23 cost nothing to appear before the Board.

24 What you mentioned in the next sentence  
25 has to do with intervenor funding and that is for

1 various groups, such as the OFAH and Forests for  
2 Tomorrow. They applied for money under the Intervenor  
3 Funding Project Act which is not a decision of Mr.  
4 Martel's or mine for money.

5 Now, that's something quite separate.  
6 They wanted to hire witnesses and have their costs paid  
7 for working essentially full time on the hearing.

8 MR. RUNIONS: I have no problem with  
9 that. I was just under the impression there that if I  
10 was an environmentalist or something it wouldn't have  
11 cost me anything to appear here, the number 3,100 was  
12 given to me to appear here and I thought, geez, I'm  
13 costing \$3,100.

14 MR. MARTEL: It has got to be the best  
15 show in town, then, for that kind of money.

16 MADAM CHAIR: I would like to set it  
17 straight that it doesn't cost the public anything to  
18 appear before the Board and we welcome anyone who can  
19 make that effort.

20 MR. RUNIONS: Thanks.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for  
22 Mr. Runions?

23 Ms. Blastorah?

24 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't have a question,  
25 Madam Chair, I was just wondering -- I didn't see Mr.



1 Runions at the open house yesterday. I don't know  
2 whether he was there or not, but I would just like to  
3 point out that there are a number of professional  
4 foresters and biologists and planners with the Ministry  
5 of Natural Resources here and if he has any questions  
6 that he would like to put to any of them on the break  
7 or after the hearing about this hearing or timber  
8 management planning in general I am sure they would be  
9 very happy to speak to him.

10 MR. MARTEL: When were these logs, in  
11 your estimation, cut and left there? Do you know who  
12 they belong to?

13 MR. RUNIONS: No. Probably about 1985.  
14 I think where they are they couldn't have turned a  
15 truck around. I think that's the reason they were  
16 probably left there. The opening where they are piled  
17 in there, you just couldn't get a tractor trailer in  
18 there to turn it around. That's probably the reason  
19 they were left.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks very much, Mr.  
21 Runions.

22 Is Mr. Ken McRae here?

23 MR. McRAE: Good afternoon.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, Mr. McRae.

25 KEN McRAE, Sworn

1                   MADAM CHAIR: Mr. McRae has given the  
2     Board some written material that will become Exhibit  
3     1981 and this consists of a written submission of 11  
4     pages and various pieces of correspondence.

5                   MR. McRAE: It is eight pages.

6                   MADAM CHAIR: Including a letter to the  
7     district manager of MNR in Tweed dated January 15th,  
8     1990; a letter again to the MNR district manager dated  
9     April 2nd, 1990; a letter to Jim Bradley, then Minister  
10    of the Environment, dated April 10th, 1990; a letter to  
11    George Whitney, then director of fisheries, the  
12    Ministry of Natural Resources April 18th, 1990; a  
13    letter from MNR to Mr. McRae dated April 23rd, 1990; a  
14    letter from the fisheries branch to Mr. McRae dated May  
15    4th, 1990; a March 12th, 1990 draft by the Ontario  
16    Ministry of Natural Resources fisheries research group  
17    in Thunder Bay entitled Conceptual Outline of Research  
18    Activities to Assess and Monitor the Effectiveness of  
19    Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of Fish  
20    Habitat and for the Protection of Tourism Values.

21                  There is another letter from Mr. McRae to  
22    then Minister of the Environment Mr. Jim Bradley dated  
23    May 13th, 1990; a letter from Mr. Bradley to Mr. McRae  
24    dated May 18th, 1990; a letter from the director of the  
25    Environmental Assessment Branch of the Ministry of the

1 Environment to Mr. McRae dated February 15th, 1991 and  
2 I think those are all the separate pieces of material.

3 MR. McRAE: Right.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1981: Eight-page written submission of  
6 Ken McRae, along with various  
correspondence.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. McRae.

8 MR. McRAE: Before getting down to brass  
9 tacks I think it appropriate to give the Board some  
10 brief background information on myself so you know  
11 where my opinions are coming from.

12 I am a member of several hunting, fishing  
13 and conservation organizations. I research and put  
14 fish species information onto topographic maps for  
15 anglers, as well as write for and distribute a fishing  
16 and hunting magazine. I occasionally write natural  
17 resource related stories for some local papers. I'm  
18 also an electoral mapping and statistics consultant.

19 It was because of my interest in the  
20 protection of fish habitat that I become involved in  
21 studying the MNR Tweed and Pembroke Districts latest  
22 five-year timber management plans and the Carleton  
23 Place District's 1990-91 annual work schedule.

24 There are five specific issues which I  
25 will address today. One, inconsistencies in

1 silvicultural guideline for areas of concern and  
2 operating prescriptions between MNR districts and  
3 regions; two, access roads; three, wetlands; four,  
4 forestry production targets; and five, protection of  
5 fish habitat.

6 No. 1, inconsistencies in silvicultural  
7 guidelines for areas of concern and operating  
8 prescriptions between MNR districts and regions.

9 It has been about 20 months since I have  
10 looked into these so hopefully MNR has better  
11 standardized them since then. When comparing the  
12 guidelines used by the Pembroke District in the  
13 Algonquin Region to those used in the Tweed District in  
14 the eastern region I am referring to the MNR boundaries  
15 before the recent reorganization.

16 The following are examples of  
17 inconsistencies or differences. (A) in Tweed they list  
18 heron rookeries as having a 1,000 metre width of area  
19 of concern with a 300-metre reserve. In Pembroke they  
20 list a 300-metre modified area of concern and a  
21 200-metre reserve.

22 (B) in Tweed they list osprey nest as  
23 having a 800-metre width of area of concern with a  
24 200-metre reserve. In Pembroke they list a 300-metre  
25 modified area of concern and a 200-metre reserve.



1                   There are several other differences  
2       regarding AOCs for other raptor nesting areas. There  
3       are also variations in operation prescriptions.

4                   For cold water lakes Tweed has a 30-metre  
5       reserve with a varying overall width of area of concern  
6       from 30 metres for 0 to 15 per cent slope to 90 metres  
7       for 46 to 65 per cent slope. In Pembroke, the minimum  
8       is a 30-metre reserve and 90 metre modified area of  
9       concern for 0 to 15 per cent slope, varying to a  
10      maximum of 90 metre reserve and 30 metre modified area  
11      of concern for 45 and up percentage slope.

12                  There are also differences in operating  
13      prescriptions such as Tweed allowing selection cutting  
14      on a restricted basis only in the reserve, while  
15      Pembroke allows selection and shelterwood cutting  
16      within the reserve.

17                  These are just some of the differences.  
18      The question is, why are there these differences? Are  
19      some districts giving some resource values too much  
20      protection, or others giving those same resource values  
21      too little protection, or are differences in levels of  
22      protection justified from district to district even in  
23      cases where two districts are adjacent to each other?  
24      Difference between southern and central and northern  
25      areas I can understand.

1 I don't have an answer for those  
2 questions. I simply raise them as concerns to be  
3 examined by the Board.

4 Access roads, No. 2. The issue of  
5 logging access roads in itself is a complex matter. My  
6 view is that we have in southern Ontario too many  
7 logging roads being left open to the public after  
8 logging and replanting have taken place. The effect of  
9 this, in my view, is to reduce in size more and more  
10 each year the remaining areas in southern Ontario and  
11 central Ontario that can be considered to be wilderness  
12 or semi-wilderness.

13 Some people will argue that since  
14 taxpayers have paid for these roads it is only right  
15 that they be kept open to allow whoever wants to drive  
16 in there to fish, hunt, take in the scenery or  
17 whatever. I argue that 'drive only' people already  
18 have an abundance of places to drive to.

19 There are people such as myself who will  
20 argue that since taxpayers, which we also are, have  
21 paid for these logging roads, when cutting and  
22 replanting operations are completed the roads should be  
23 physically decommissioned so what whoever wants to can  
24 get in there under their own steam to enjoy a tranquil,  
25 remote, perhaps scenic fishing, hunting, hiking or

1       whatever experience.

2                       In the middle is the wildlife habitat  
3       which is being reduced and out in left field are those  
4       people who say don't cut trees at all, make new parks  
5       everywhere.

6                       In my view, any logging roads built in  
7       southern and central Ontario as of 1990 should be  
8       physically decommission after cutting and replanting  
9       operations. By decommissioning I mean somehow making  
10      the entrance onto the logging road impassable for all  
11      motorized types of traffic. When maintenance work  
12      needs to be done later MNR could reopen the road for  
13      the time required to do the work. Temporary roads are  
14      allowed according to MNR access roads policy stated in  
15      the 1983 Backgrounder Land Use Guidelines.

16                      As far as I'm aware Linghan Lake, an  
17      excellent bass fishery in Tweed District, is the only  
18      lake in eastern Ontario that has had logging road  
19      access restricted. I would point out that of the 87  
20      lakes in eastern Ontario that have supported lake trout  
21      populations at one time or another MNR is presently  
22      down to managing only 53 for lake trout. Of those 53,  
23      only five have native self-sustaining, not stocked  
24      populations of lake trout. Two of those lakes are in  
25      Bon Echo Provincial Park. Two of the other three have

1 never been stocked. One of these two and the other  
2 outside of the park have timber management operations  
3 planned adjacent to them.

4 In the Tweed District's Fisheries  
5 Management Plan 1987 to the year 2000 it says:

6 "It is suspected that the lake trout  
7 population in..." I won't name it,  
8 "...Lake may be genetically unique.

9 At the very least, any logging roads that  
10 come within a half a mile of lakes such as these should  
11 be decommissioned after cutting and planting operations  
12 are finished.

13 I will say in Tweed District's favour  
14 that when I asked them to cancel a proposed harvest  
15 operation adjacent to the only know lake in eastern  
16 Ontario to have a native, self-sustaining, not stocked  
17 speckled trout population they did so.

18 The Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries  
19 2 has as one of its guiding principles:

20 "Naturally reproducing fish communities,  
21 based on native fish populations, provide  
22 predictable and sustainable benefits with  
23 minimal long-term cost to society."

24 SPOF 2 also says:

25 "Unique genetic material is irreversibly



1 lost when fish populations are reduced or  
2 eliminated, and hinders rehabilitation  
3 effort."

4 In the 1988 Canada-Ontario Fisheries  
5 Agreement one of the goals listed is to:

6 "Create public awareness of the  
7 importance of healthy fish communities  
8 and aquatic ecosystems to all of society  
9 and to engender a harmonious pattern of  
10 use of fisheries resources and  
11 the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems  
12 upon which they depend."

13 These are all reasons for protecting fish  
14 habitat by controlling the proliferation of logging  
15 access roads in southern and central Ontario.

16 Additional thoughts concerning this issue  
17 are contained in my first letter to Tweed District  
18 regarding their present five-year timber management  
19 plan. There is a copy for the Board.

20 No. 3, wetlands. In looking at Tweed MNR  
21 District's timber management prescriptions for wetlands  
22 as listed in their Silvicultural Guidelines for Areas  
23 Of Concern the following are listed: selection cutting  
24 on a restricted basis, shelterwood or limited  
25 clearcutting permitted as long as values can be

1       protected; mechanical site preparation on a restricted  
2       basis, minimize exposure of mineral soil and orient  
3       furrows at right angle slope; prescribed burning is  
4       permitted; artificial regeneration permitted;  
5       pesticides permitted on a restricted basis; selected  
6       mature poplar may be felled adjacent to water's edge to  
7       promote beaver food supply; no roads or landings  
8       permitted.

9                       The AOC listed for Dwyer Marsh, a large,  
10       likely provincial significant Class 1 wetland in the  
11       present Tweed five-year timber management plans is 0 to  
12       90 metres with slope to be determined when operational  
13       boundaries are being established.

14                      In my view there should be no shelterwood  
15       or clearcutting mechanical site preparation and/or  
16       pesticides permitted in any provincially significant  
17       wetlands, whether on Crown or private land.

18                      MNR and Muncipal Affairs recently  
19       released a draft policy statement on wetlands with the  
20       intended purpose of designating class 1, 2, 3 wetlands  
21       as being provincially significant and protecting them  
22       from development.

23                      To me it would be hypocritical for the  
24       province to protect provincially significant wetlands,  
25       mostly on private lands, from development while

1       allowing timber management practices that adversely  
2       impact wetland values on Crown land.

3                       As I see it, MNR has two choices.  
4       Evaluate all wetlands on Crown lands where timber  
5       management operations are planned before carrying out  
6       any operations so as to ensure the proper level of  
7       protection. A likely very expensive option, or assign  
8       a standardized reserve around all wetlands. The latter  
9       option while being very good for wetland values and  
10      wildlife habitat will result in some, perhaps  
11      significant lost logging revenues use. Which would be  
12      better from a financial point of view I don't know.

13                      I know operation reserve around all  
14      wetlands might satisfy two concerns of a number of  
15      people. It would protect wetland and wildlife habitat  
16      values, while allowing some old growth stands to  
17      develop for biodiversity. Maintenance of biodiversity  
18      is a listed objective of MNR's Ontario wildlife working  
19      group's wildlife strategy for Ontario.

20                      No. 4, forestry production targets. The  
21      Carleton Place MNR District in its 1983 Land Use  
22      Guidelines lists a total wood production figure for  
23      1981 of 97,000 cubic metres. It also lists a target to  
24      produce an annual continuous supply of 453,100 cubic  
25      metres of wood for industrial purposes by the year

1       2020. That target represents a 467 per cent increase  
2       from the actual production figure in 1981.

3               The Pembroke District in its 1983 Land  
4       Use Guidelines lists harvest at that time as being  
5       243,000 cubic metres. It also lists a target of  
6       750,000 cubic metres of wood for industrial purposes by  
7       the year 2020. That target represents a 311 per cent  
8       increase.

9               The Tweed District in its 1983 Land Use  
10      Guidelines lists an average harvest of 180,000 cubic  
11      metres. It lists a target of 450,000 cubic metres by  
12      the year 2020. That target represents a 250 per cent  
13      increase.

14              I don't know what the yearly total  
15      harvest figures per district have been since 1983, but  
16      these targets to me appear to be quite excessive. They  
17      make me wonder to what lengths the districts are going  
18      in attempting to meet these targets.

19              The question is, are they sacrificing  
20      other natural resource values in attempting to meet  
21      these targets. In my view the answer is yes.

22              In the letter dated December 24, 1989 -  
23      there is a copy for the Board - to the Tweed District I  
24      wrote:

25              "At the public information sessions held



1 in May, 1989 there was a May map showing  
2 proposed areas of operation for the  
3 five-year term, 1990-95. With the draft  
4 plan there was an August map which is an  
5 updated version of the May map. The  
6 August map, I presume, is supposed to  
7 reflect changes brought about from  
8 initial public input. In comparing the  
9 two maps strictly by township a large  
10 number of changes can be seen, see  
11 attached list.

12 The August map has twenty-three more  
13 areas of proposed operations than the May  
14 map. The proposed operations on the  
15 August map also cover or take in more  
16 land than those on the May map. What is  
17 the reason for this increased  
18 allocation?"

19 I never received a response to that  
20 letter.

21 Also, in that same letter I pointed out  
22 to the district manager that the district was  
23 contravening MNR's own Timber Management Guidelines for  
24 the Protection of Fish Habitat by assigning  
25 inappropriate AOCs and/or operating prescriptions for

1 timber management operations adjacent to number of  
2 water bodies.

3 In discussing the matter with Tweed  
4 District staff, they refused to comply with the  
5 guidelines and as a result I wrote the then Minister of  
6 the Environment, Jim Bradley, requesting a bump-up  
7 environmental assessment for 13 component parts of the  
8 Tweed timber management plan. The Board has a copy.

9 That summer Tweed District hired two  
10 students to acquire the required fish species present  
11 information as per the guidelines for the water bodies  
12 involved and I consequently withdrew my bump-up  
13 request.

14 As I indicated in the letter dated  
15 February 14, 1991 to the Ontario Environmental Advisory  
16 Committee - there is a copy with the Board - a major  
17 concern I have is that other MNR district's timber  
18 management plans are not getting this type of detailed  
19 scrutiny.

20 In a letter dated April 2nd, 1990 to the  
21 Carleton Place district manager - the Board has a  
22 copy - I pointed out a number of similar problems with  
23 their annual work schedule for 1990-91. The manager  
24 indicated in a letter to me dated April 23rd, 1990 -  
25 the Board has a copy - that they would comply with the

1 vast majority of the changes I suggested. The matter  
2 was left at that.

3 I didn't have the time to examine the  
4 Pembroke District's present five-year timber management  
5 plan in the detail I would have liked. However, in  
6 briefly looking at Table 19, page 126 of their plan  
7 yesterday, listing of major areas of concern allocated  
8 blocks by township for Brougham Township there are  
9 several waterbodies listed as being warm water. Two of  
10 them are listed in the district's fisheries management  
11 plan as trout lakes, cold water.

12 I phoned the district's fish and wildlife  
13 section and three of the four waterbodies I inquired  
14 about as a sample are cold water. The staff person was  
15 unable to find any fish species information for the  
16 other waterbody.

17 If MNR districts can't properly address  
18 the relatively straightforward Timber Management  
19 Guidelines for the Protection of Fish Habitat on paper  
20 it makes one wonder what is going on out in the field.

21 As per my letter to the Environmental  
22 Assessment Advisory Committee, I highly recommend that  
23 the provincial government set up an inspection team or  
24 teams to go around the province inspecting five-year  
25 timber management plans, annual work schedules and

1 annual compliance reports to make sure the guidelines  
2 and regulations are being adhered to.

3 Such an action would stop a significant  
4 proportion of the complaints against MNR and eliminate  
5 EA requests such as mine.

6 The result I believe would be a saving of  
7 many people's time, the increased protection of our  
8 environment, the increased public confidence in forest  
9 companies, MNR and government in general, as well as a  
10 net savings of taxpayers' dollars.

11 That letter also addresses the issues of  
12 timing for future EA requests. MNR 11/9 exemption  
13 order and the appropriateness of using bump-ups to  
14 force MNR to comply with its own guidelines.

15 In part regarding the latter matter I  
16 wrote:

17 "It it is pointed out to MNR that they  
18 are contravening their own rules and they  
19 refuse to make the necessary changes, and  
20 a third party investigation confirms MNR  
21 is in contravention, then those MNR staff  
22 responsible should be suspended for a  
23 time without pay. In the case of a  
24 second offense they should be fired."

25 Whether unrealistic targets, staff



1 shortages, underfunding, incompetence or whatever are  
2 responsible for these contraventions they have to stop.

3 No. 5, Timber Management Guidelines for  
4 the Protection of Fish Habitat. As I indicate in the  
5 two letters to Tweed District and one to the director  
6 of fisheries MNR, date April 18, 1990 - the Board has a  
7 copy - in the guidelines it says:

8 "Little information is available as to  
9 the impact of timber management  
10 operations on fish habitat in Ontario.  
11 Studies elsewhere demonstrate a number of  
12 potentially harmful effects. Both the  
13 quantity and quantity of fish habitat may  
14 be reduced."

15 I inquired as to whether any studies had  
16 been, were being or were going to be done to determine  
17 the impact of timber management operations on fish  
18 habitat in Ontario. I also recommended that until such  
19 time as said impacts are known MNR should adopt a  
20 minimum 50-metre no operations reserve around lake  
21 trout lakes sensitive to acid precipitation and a  
22 minimum 30-metre no operations reserve around all other  
23 lake trout lakes.

24 Gail Beggs, acting director at the time,  
25 responded in a May 4, 1990 letter - there is a copy

1 with the Board - that a program had recently been  
2 initiated to monitor said effects of timber management  
3 operations. The Board has a copy of that as well.

4 That program, however, is planned to take  
5 10 years. A number of lakes could be adversely  
6 impacted and a number of fish populations lost during  
7 those years. Also, since the development guidelines  
8 for lake trout lakes in eastern Ontario came from the  
9 1977-1980 studies additional lake trout populations  
10 have been lost.

11 As such, I now amend my recommendation to  
12 request consideration of a minimum 50-metre no  
13 operations reserve around all lake trout and speckle  
14 trout lakes until the results of the present study are  
15 known.

16 I should point out that I have not have  
17 had the time to investigation the causes as to the  
18 reduction of lake trout populations in eastern Ontario  
19 since 1980. It might be that timber management  
20 operations play little or no role. MNR should look  
21 into the matter.

22 In conclusion I would like to say that I  
23 recognize that forestry is vital to our economy and way  
24 of life. I do not question in general the need to log  
25 or harvest forests. I do, however, think that there is

1 considerable room for improvement as to how our forests  
2 are managed. In particular, more consideration should  
3 be given to other resource values in the timber  
4 management process.

5 Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McRae.

7 One question, Mr. McRae. You refer to  
8 the appropriateness of using bump-ups--

9 MR. McRAE: Right.

10 MADAM CHAIR: --or utilizing the bump-up  
11 mechanism in this process. Are you critical of that?

12 MR. McRAE: Well, I don't think that a  
13 member of the public or members of the public should  
14 have to resort to that, to have to try to force MNR to  
15 comply with its own guidelines and regulations.

16 Like, if they are not complying with  
17 their own guidelines and regulations it is pretty black  
18 and white and you should be able to get them to comply  
19 with it, but unfortunately that wasn't the case.

20 MADAM CHAIR: So you are in favour of the  
21 bump-up provision?

22 MR. McRAE: I would rather see something  
23 where -- well, unfortunately I didn't have the time to  
24 go over the district's head and go to region and then  
25 if they didn't comply with the guidelines go to the

1 minister, which may have been a simpler matter if I'd  
2 had the time, if an EA request had been granted, but as  
3 it presently stands from looking at -- from speaking  
4 with several people trying to find out whether there is  
5 any enforcement methods of making MNR comply with its  
6 guidelines I wasn't able to find any. So it looks like  
7 the bump-up is the only solution available at this  
8 time.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

10 One comment -- or question that I suppose  
11 is going to take the form of a comment from me, and Mr.  
12 Martel and I try to do our darrest not to comment on  
13 any of the advice that we hear, but the evidence we  
14 have had from MNR with respect to lake trout lakes is  
15 that if there is no data about those lakes, if they  
16 haven't done inventories or they haven't surveyed fish  
17 populations and so forth in lake trout lakes, then  
18 there is a reserve put around those lakes.

19 Your understanding is that's not the  
20 case?

21 MR. McRAE: No, I think you  
22 misunderstood. For lake trout lakes that are known as  
23 lake trout lakes there is no problem except that I  
24 simply think that the reserve should be bigger than  
25 what the guidelines call for, but the reason for my



1 bump-up was because there were 13 waterbodies where  
2 they didn't know what fish species were present period.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Please finish your comment.

4 MR. McRAE: If you take a look at my  
5 bump-up request to Mr. Bradley dated April 2, 1990 --  
6 can you find it?

7 MADAM CHAIR: I have your letter to Mr.  
8 Bradley dated April the 10th.

9 MR. McRAE: You don't have the one dated  
10 April 2nd?

11 MADAM CHAIR: No. We have an April 10th  
12 letter. Perhaps Mr. Pascoe could meet with you during  
13 the break to make sure we have all the separate -- we  
14 have the follow-up letter you sent to Mr. Bradley  
15 referring to the bump-up request you had made  
16 previously.

17 MR. McRAE: Okay.

18 MADAM CHAIR: In any event, the Board's  
19 understanding of MNR's evidence is that if there is no  
20 data on a lake, and I believe that it extends beyond  
21 identifiable lake trout lakes, that a reserve is put  
22 around that lake.

23 MR. McRAE: Okay. The reason that why I  
24 requested the bump-up was because there were "x" number  
25 of waterbodies where they didn't know what the fish

1 species present were and they were listing -- treating  
2 them as warm water bodies which have a smaller reserve  
3 than what a cold water body does.

4 MADAM CHAIR: That was the opinion of the  
5 biologist that they were warm water lakes?

6 MR. McRAE: I presume it was the opinion  
7 of the fish and wildlife section.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

9 MR. McRAE: But they didn't have the  
10 information as required by the MNR policy FI3.03.01  
11 which indicates the minimum information requirements.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, thank you, Mr. McRae.

13 Are there any other questions for Mr.  
14 McRae?

15 MR. MARTEL: What study are you talking  
16 about saying that it is going to take 10 years? Is  
17 that part of the...

18 MR. McRAE: You do have a copy of that  
19 one, I hope.

20 MADAM CHAIR: This is the draft of March  
21 12th, 1990?

22 MR. McRAE: Yes.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Thank you, Mr. McRae.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I have a few  
25 questions for Mr. McRae.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Just going back to your  
3 bump-up request for a moment, Mr. McRae, you indicated  
4 that your concern was that the Ministry was treating as  
5 warm waterbodies lakes on which they had no  
6 information.

7 Now, you will agree with me that the MNR  
8 staff in Tweed District did advise you that in their  
9 professional opinion based on data they did have in  
10 their possession or personal knowledge of fisheries  
11 biologists and so on that it was their opinion that  
12 these were, in fact, warm water lakes?

13 MR. MCRAE: Not all of them. For a  
14 number of them, yes. There were some that they  
15 admitted to not having any information.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Some of those bodies of  
17 water that you are talking about were, in fact,  
18 intermittent streams and small waterbodies in the area  
19 of four hectares in size and so on?

20 MR. MCRAE: Some of them were small  
21 waterbodies, yes, and the streams, as to whether or not  
22 they were intermittent, they were shown on the 1:50,000  
23 topographical map as per the -- required by the policy  
24 and there was I believe one of them that was found to  
25 be intermittent when they had two students go to do the

1 inventory during the summer.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree that some  
3 of these were beaver ponds, that sort of thing?

4 MR. McRAE: Not having seen them  
5 personally myself, I couldn't answer that question.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. So you are not  
7 familiar with that.

8 Now, of the waterbodies in question, the  
9 district staff advised you that it was their opinion  
10 they were warm water bodies and, therefore, being  
11 treated as such.

12 However, notwithstanding that, you raised  
13 a concern about the protection that was being put on  
14 these waterbodies and you will agree with me that as a  
15 result of that the district did, in fact, go out and  
16 collect some additional data on those waterbodies,  
17 correct? I think you indicated that.

18 MR. McRAE: Yes that's why I withdrew my  
19 bump-up request.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. The data they  
21 collected did not, in fact, result in any change to the  
22 prescription which had originally been applied; is that  
23 correct?

24 MR. McRAE: That's correct.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: So they were, in fact,



1 warm waterbodies as the district had originally stated?

2 MR. McRAE: Thought, yes.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Now, you  
4 raised a concern about wetlands and how wetlands are  
5 treated during the timber management planning process.

6 Are you aware that there is a requirement  
7 as part of the timber management planning process to  
8 identify wetlands as part of the values mapping  
9 exercise to develop area of concern prescriptions for  
10 those wetlands?

11 MR. McRAE: Do you mean that they  
12 determine what classification the wetlands are?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: That they would determine  
14 where there is a wetland and develop appropriate  
15 prescriptions for the type of wetland involved.

16 MR. McRAE: I am not aware of any  
17 differentiating by MNR in regards to different classes  
18 of wetlands.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: So you are not aware as  
20 to whether or not there is in an evaluation system  
21 existing for southern Ontario wetlands?

22 MR. McRAE: I know that there's an  
23 evaluation system for that.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: For southern Ontario  
25 wetlands?

1 MR. McRAE: Yes, but does MNR use those  
2 for wetlands on Crown land?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, I am just asking  
4 whether you know whether that's done. I am not in a  
5 position to give evidence, Mr. McRae.

6 MR. McRAE: Okay.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: So you are not familiar  
8 with how that is dealt with during the timber  
9 management planning process; is that fair?

10 MR. McRAE: I would say that that's fair.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. Now, you mentioned  
12 you thought it would be useful if there were an  
13 independent body that reviewed timber management plans  
14 on an ongoing basis.

15 Would you agree with a mechanism of  
16 independent audits to audit the application of and  
17 compliance with guidelines such as the Fish Habitat  
18 Guideline?

19 MR. McRAE: Could you repeat that  
20 question, please?

21 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. Would you support a  
22 term and condition imposed by this Board; in other  
23 words, would you support a decision of this Board which  
24 required independent audits to be carried out on an  
25 ongoing basis on various management units perhaps on a

1 selective basis to ensure that the various guidelines  
2 such as the Fish Habitat Guidelines are being applied  
3 and that the requirements of those guidelines are being  
4 complied with?

5 MR. McRAE: Yes, I believe I could go  
6 along with that.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: And would that address  
8 the type of concern that you raised?

9 MR. McRAE: I think it likely would.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: You also --

11 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Blastorah.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly.

13 MADAM CHAIR: It would interest the Board  
14 to know, Mr. McRae, who would you see serving on these  
15 inspection teams?

16 What kind of backgrounds or where would  
17 these people be found, and presumably outside of  
18 government?

19 MR. McRAE: Well...

20 MADAM CHAIR: If that's what you meant.

21 MR. McRAE: I would think that it would  
22 have to be -- you would need some people that would  
23 have experience with forestry.

24 I don't know whether -- it might put some  
25 people in a spot, but if you could get some foresters

1 from, lo and behold, MNR to switch hats and go over to  
2 the department of -- the Ministry of the Environment  
3 and work for, say, the Environmental Assessment  
4 Advisory Committee or some organization such as that.

5 MADAM CHAIR: You are saying that any  
6 other forester working for the Ontario government would  
7 be eligible to do this sort of inspection so long as  
8 they weren't with MNR, is that...

9 MR. McRAE: That I think would be fair to  
10 say, yes.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. McRae, would one of  
12 your concerns in that case be the expertise of the  
13 individuals involved?

14 MR. McRAE: Definitely.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: So you would require  
16 individuals with the appropriate expertise?

17 MR. McRAE: Right.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Be they biologists or  
19 foresters?

20 MR. McRAE: It will be preferable if you  
21 could get at least one person on a team - I don't know  
22 how many teams you might have - that had experience of  
23 putting together a timber management plan.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: One last question, Mr.  
25 McRae. You expressed some opinions about whether



1 roads, logging roads should be open or closed to the  
2 public.

3 Would you support a decision of this  
4 Board which required or put in place a local citizens'  
5 group that would participate during the development of  
6 a timber management plan and could help to resolve how  
7 individual road proposals would be dealt with in terms  
8 of whether they would be left open, whether they would  
9 be physically obstructed after logging use?

10 Is that one mechanism that might address  
11 your concern about how to deal with roads?

12 MR. McRAE: I think that would be  
13 definitely worth a try to see just how it would work.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions,  
15 Madam Chair. Thank you.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.  
17 Mr. Cassidy?

18 MR. CASSIDY: I may be able to be of  
19 some assistance with respect to the question Mr. Martel  
20 raised, Madam Chair. This is more your for your  
21 assistance, I believe, in respect of the information  
22 requirements.

23 I am looking at a document which I  
24 believe is Exhibit 304, Mr. Martel. We don't have all  
25 the exhibits here because it is kind of hard to carry

1 1,900 around the province, but it is the document which  
2 I believe is the use of the Timber Management  
3 Guidelines for the Protection of Fish Habitat and I  
4 believe it states that where slope measurements are not  
5 available 90-metre areas of concern shall be  
6 maintained.

7 Where available information -- otherwise  
8 other available information does not meet the  
9 requirements, if slope measurements are available but  
10 other types of information is not, 30 to 90 metre areas  
11 of concern shall be maintained.

12 So I think that's where you are getting  
13 the evidence from. When we get back to Toronto I can  
14 confirm that to the Board that it is Exhibit 304.

15 MR. MARTEL: Can you just indicate to me,  
16 if there is no information there is no forest activity  
17 allowed or is it just there is a buffer that allows for  
18 form of activity?

19 MR. CASSIDY: It is maintained as an area  
20 of concern and I am not sure whether that would be a  
21 blanket prohibition within that area of concern or not.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, perhaps I can  
23 tell you. I happen to have the fish guidelines here  
24 and without going into a lot of detail and taking a lot  
25 of time, you may recall that the evidence of Dr. Allin

1 and Mr. Ward was that where there is not complete  
2 information in relation to the slope and fish species  
3 present or information available satisfactory to a  
4 biologist that the waterbody in question would be  
5 treated as a cold waterbody.

6 As Mr. McRae confirmed here, in fact the  
7 district felt they had adequate information to  
8 determine that these were warm waterbodies, were  
9 treating them as such, and his objection was that he  
10 felt further survey data should be -- further  
11 information should be collected and ultimately it was  
12 which confirmed their original information.

13 MADAM CHAIR: I think Mr. Martel's  
14 question also had to do with whether there are modified  
15 operations allowed in reserves, and the Board's  
16 understanding is that there are--

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Actually --

18 MADAM CHAIR: --modified operations.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, the fish  
20 guidelines call for reserve which is a no-operations  
21 area, and then there is a further provision for an area  
22 of concern beyond the reserve which may in some cases  
23 allow for operations such as selective cutting, but a  
24 reserve means no operations.

25 MADAM CHAIR: The minimum reserve size?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

3 Thank you very much, Mr. McRae.

4 MR. McRAE: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: I think our court reporter  
6 needs a break now and so do we. We are going to take  
7 20 minutes.

8 I would ask Mr. McRae, if Mr. Pascoe  
9 could just quickly go through to make sure we have all  
10 the letters you want us to have.

11 MR. McRAE: Right.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

13 ---Recess at 3:40 p.m.

14 ---On resuming at 4:05 p.m.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

16 The Board will now call on Jack O'Dette.

17 JACK O'DETTE, Sworn

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Dette has given the  
19 Board a written submission and this will become Exhibit  
20 1982.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1982: Written submission of Jack  
22 O'Dette.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. O'Dette.

24 MR. O'DETTE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

25 I am here to express my concerns with



1       respect to the management and harvesting of timber  
2       resources on Crown lands in Ontario.

3               I've had a deep involvement in  
4       conservation and resource management issues in Ontario  
5       and Canada for the past 40 years as a Director of the  
6       Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters for the past 38  
7       years and the past President of that organization and  
8       as a Director and past President of the Canadian  
9       Wildlife Federation.

10              In 1978 I was invested in the Order of  
11       Canada in recognition of my long involvement in  
12       conservation and resource management issues in Ontario  
13       and Canada.

14              Being in the bush in all parts of Ontario  
15       in connection with habitat management for both game  
16       species and fish allowed me to observe at firsthand had  
17       the forests were being managed and harvested. I have  
18       observed some very destructive practices such as  
19       cutting to the shoreline of a sensitive lake or stream,  
20       establishing log dumps in these same locations, very  
21       large clearcuts, lack of caring in stream crossings, et  
22       cetera.

23              I know that some of these practices were  
24       employed by the operating companies in the interest of  
25       reducing the cost of extracting the wood fiber and

1 while maybe not condoned by MNR, they were not stopped  
2 by MNR. I should say Lands and Forests because 40  
3 years goes back to Lands and Forests.

4 The main emphasis for many years was in  
5 producing wood fiber and if incidental to this wildlife  
6 habitat was helped or improved in some areas this was a  
7 bonus, but there was no concerted effort made to give  
8 the latter much emphasis.

9 In all fairness, I must say that in more  
10 recent years timber management and extraction has  
11 recognized the requirement for good wildlife habitat,  
12 but it still has not been given the attention that it  
13 deserves.

14 As Director of the conservation workshops  
15 of the OFAH for over 20 years I made sure that we  
16 discussed timber management and habitat protection and  
17 generation on many occasions as it was still vital to  
18 our outdoor recreational concerns. We had the key  
19 managers in the forest industry and Lands and Forests  
20 and later MNR with us and involved in the discussions  
21 at these workshops.

22 It was clear that we needed new  
23 approaches to forest management and timber extraction  
24 to address the many concerns about habitat protection  
25 and development and to address not only the concerns of

1 the industry who required good and reliable supply of  
2 wood fiber for their survival and the survival of  
3 thousands of jobs, but also to address the concerns of  
4 the outdoor recreationist and the public at large who  
5 had become increasingly alarmed over environmental  
6 degradation and were demanding that something be done  
7 about it.

8 Our discussions on the timber management  
9 in Ontario touched on access, harvest, regeneration,  
10 research, social, economic considerations, generation  
11 of baseline data and monitoring, more attention to  
12 visual impacts, public education and wood wastage and  
13 recycling to name a few.

14 Out of all of these discussions I  
15 formulate in my mind a very clear picture of what we  
16 should be doing in Ontario when it came to managing our  
17 forests and forested land and it boiled down to  
18 managing our timberlands on a 50/50 basis; that is, 50  
19 per cent to produce wood fiber and 50 per cent to  
20 generate good habitat for fish and wildlife and  
21 recreational enjoyment.

22 Wondering whether this was practical, I  
23 discussed in a number of occasions with the late Manny  
24 Wilson, a very good friend, who was chief forester for  
25 CIP and highly regarded in the industry and who after

1 retirement did special forest studies for both the  
2 federal government and the Ontario government I  
3 believe. Manny agreed that we would have to do things  
4 on this 50/50 basis and, moreover, it would not cost  
5 the industry anymore than at present and in the  
6 long-run might even reduce their costs, and as far as  
7 the government management agencies were concerned it  
8 would save them money in the long-run and generate much  
9 more public acceptance for their operations.

10 Manny did caution that industry was not  
11 going to buy this new idea without concern and  
12 resistance because they were set in their ways and  
13 might see it as a coming of their empires. Needless to  
14 say, I was overjoyed when the government announced that  
15 the class environmental assessment on timber management  
16 on Crown land in Ontario would proceed.

17 I was also happy to see our federation  
18 become so deeply and effectively involved in the  
19 process and develop such a comprehensive presentation  
20 that I strongly support.

21 I appreciated travelling with the Board  
22 over some of the Lake Ontario/St. Lawrence -- I should  
23 correct that. Living in Kingston, I guess the Great  
24 Lakes to me are Lake Ontario. I should have said the  
25 Great Lakes/St. Lawrence forest area a year or so ago



1 and now I am reminded that it was three years ago and  
2 observing again at firsthand the cutting practices that  
3 were improving and the beautiful stands that we have in  
4 area that certainly can be further enhanced by better  
5 management approach along the lines of what I have  
6 suggested.

7 I trust in the next few months or year  
8 that the Board can complete its report and that we can  
9 be off on a new future for the forests of Ontario to  
10 the benefit of the forest industry and the people of  
11 Ontario.

12 Thank you for allowing me the time to  
13 make this presentation.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. O'Dette.

15 It wasn't three years ago. You were on  
16 the site visit to Carleton Place.

17 MR. O'DETTE: That was '88?

18 MADAM CHAIR: No, those were the  
19 preliminary hearings we did in Ottawa. The site visit  
20 was in...

21 MR. O'DETTE: It must have been '88.

22 MADAM CHAIR: We were on the site visit  
23 when the current prime minister of Canada was  
24 re-elected. When was the last election? So it was the  
25 fall of '88.

1                   MR. O'DETTE: I wondered because I had  
2           had a heart attack in '89 and heart surgery last year,  
3           you see, so it must have been before that.

4                   As a matter of fact, Madam Chair, the  
5           trip was so strenuous that I had a heart attack within  
6           a year.

7                   MR. MARTEL: We are ready to collapse.

8                   Just one question. You are suggesting I  
9           think very intensive management forest management  
10          regeneration near plants, I would suspect, and the  
11          rest -- or 50 per cent left to other devices.

12                   That neat or are you suggesting something  
13          different?

14                   MR. O'DETTE: No, I wouldn't say -- I  
15          wouldn't make it that precise, Mr. Martel.

16                   What I'm saying is that in the overall  
17          planning process that 50 per cent of your energy go  
18          towards management to make sure you have got a supply  
19          of wood fiber wherever it is needed, but the other 50  
20          per cent goes towards managing that forest to produce  
21          habitat for fish and game and generation of new habitat  
22          or protection of what is there and the recreational  
23          values of the forest.

24                   MR. MARTEL: Let me ask you the same  
25          question a different way, then. Would you agree then

1       that one of the ways of achieving that would be to have  
2       intensive forest practices closer to operations and  
3       leave other parts of the landscape to the public to  
4       enjoy the way they want which would allow the --

5               MR. O'DETTE: I don't think I would go  
6       that far because if you go that far you would  
7       intensively manage close by the place where they want  
8       to extract the wood fiber. These outlying areas may  
9       need cutting in order to improve the habitat for deer,  
10      moose or whatever and we want to avoid that.

11             MR. MARTEL: The reason I ask that, you  
12      know that is one of the suggestions that have been  
13      made, that one of the ways of achieving that would be  
14      to practice intensive management on a more restricted  
15      area.

16             MR. O'DETTE: In that case we might have  
17      all the deer and moose right around the operations and  
18      the rest of the province wouldn't have anything in it.  
19      So we've got to be careful.

20             MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other  
21      questions for Mr. O'Dette?

22             Ms. Blastorah?

23             MS. BLASTORAH: Just one short question,  
24      Mr. O'Dette.

25             I understand that you have been quite

1 active in the local -- with the local MNR districts  
2 here. Have you found the local MNR districts that you  
3 have been involved with fairly responsive and  
4 cooperative in terms of developing prescriptions and  
5 programs for the management of wildlife?

6 MR. O'DETTE: Yes, I have. Maybe I will  
7 qualify that a little bit, in more recent years.  
8 Certainly since this hearing started the attitude has  
9 completely changed.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Have you had any  
11 involvement in developing prescriptions through timber  
12 management planning under the various guidelines that  
13 are used?

14 MR. O'DETTE: Well, when the plans were  
15 being reviewed I have gone to the district offices and  
16 looked at them and reviewed them and made comments,  
17 yes.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: So you are satisfied that  
19 the use of the guidelines is beneficial in helping to  
20 produce wildlife habitat of the type you have been  
21 discussing here where sometimes cutting is appropriate  
22 and so on?

23 MR. O'DETTE: Yes, but there might be  
24 more emphasis, though, placed on development of  
25 habitat.



1 I guess what I'm saying is, in some  
2 situations they will say: Well, gee, this guy has got  
3 to get this wood fiber out, he is going to be short, so  
4 we will have to stretch a point here. I don't think  
5 that's what they should be doing. They should decide  
6 what they should do, what they should protect and then  
7 move off to another area to get the wood fiber if they  
8 have to.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you see the guidelines  
10 as a useful tool in achieving that end?

11 MR. O'DETTE: Oh, yes.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my  
13 questions.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
15 O'Dette.

16 MR. O'DETTE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Amphien Snider here?

18 AMPHIEN SNIDER, Affirmed

19 MR. SNIDER: With the panel's permission  
20 I would like to make my presentation as if I were  
21 facing the audience and talking to them as well as to  
22 you.

23 Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to be  
24 here today. I was born here in eastern Ontario 50  
25 years ago. I grew up on a farm and as a result I spent

1 a lot of time both working and recreational in the  
2 woods.

3 Later, after high school, I became an  
4 elementary public school teacher. One of the things I  
5 really love to teach besides math was science. Thirty  
6 years ago natural science was often stressed, much more  
7 so than it is today. Over the years I took my students  
8 out to look at the forest and the great outdoors. We  
9 looked at things such as tree recognition, map  
10 orienting, recognition, appreciation and conservation  
11 of wild flowers and lastly, but not least, for the  
12 sheer enjoyment of the great outdoors.

13 Throughout my life I have been an  
14 independent business person operating a number of  
15 family enterprises. I live in Denby about a 100 miles  
16 to the west of Ottawa. Yesterday I had an opportunity  
17 to go to Belleville on the Bay of Quinty. Yesterday's  
18 drive combined with today's trip gave me a chance to  
19 see a large portion of the high land area that is  
20 drained by the Ottawa River system.

21 It gave me a chance also to reflect upon  
22 today's subject. Along most of the roads in the high  
23 lands area I could see mile after mile after mile of  
24 forest, lakes, rock outcroppings, remnants of old  
25 fields and, of course, a number of dwellings.

1                   Ladies and gentlemen, wouldn't it be  
2   great if we could conserve this great forest area?  
3   Conserve, when dealt with in this context, could be  
4   described in two ways. Firstly, to use wisely;  
5   secondly, conserve could be described as to use without  
6   using up. I would like to repeat, firstly, to use  
7   wisely; second, to use without using up.

8                   This now brings me to the meat of the  
9   matter, timber management on Crown lands by the  
10  Ministry of Natural Resources. My teaching and farming  
11  background have helped me to understand our forests and  
12  its management. Today I am a full time self-employed  
13  logger. My son, my two daughters and their husbands  
14  also own and operate logging equipment. Together with  
15  my wife we operate a successful family logging  
16  operation.

17                  We love our area and we love our work,  
18  but will we be able to survive. A number of people are  
19  lobbying to have logging restricted while others are  
20  lobbying to have it seemingly completely eradicated.

21                  Without logging, hundreds of people in  
22  the Ottawa River watershed would be without a  
23  livelihood. Most of the loggers in our area have roots  
24  going back over 100 years. My father, my grandfather,  
25  my great grandfather were all logger/farmers. I can

1 say this about many of the other loggers who work in  
2 our area.

3 I ask, if we have been all been logging  
4 so many years, then how come there is any forest left?  
5 Local loggers -- I will start again. Local farmers who  
6 were loggers in many instances have been using  
7 selective cutting in the woods in order to have a  
8 continuous forest growth.

9 In our general area, selective cutting is  
10 the most used method of cutting. In selective cutting  
11 we remove some trees and leave others to grow.  
12 Overcrowding can be a problem. If we do not remove a  
13 number of the trees -- if we do not remove a number of  
14 the stems the trees then must fight for food, light and  
15 water. In the ensuing process or battle many of the  
16 trees will die and, unfortunately, many of the  
17 remaining stems that do survive will be weakened or  
18 diseased.

19 If we thin the these out as loggers we  
20 will have a healthy and more vigorous forest. Just  
21 imagine how many carrots you would have in your garden  
22 in the fall if you didn't bother to thin them during  
23 the summer.

24 I would be more than pleased to show you  
25 the results of selective cutting on both Crown land and



1       on private land in our area.

2                   Involved in a sense with selective  
3       cutting is what I would basically call limited cutting  
4       or no cutting. There are certain areas where the  
5       timber isn't really worth extracting. Often you have  
6       sort of bush type trees, conifer cover and so on that  
7       is excellent habitat for wildlife. In many instances,  
8       we do not enter those areas or if we do we do it on a  
9       very cautious basis.

10                   When cutting on MNR property -- or  
11       managed property I should say they speak of corridors  
12       and there will be a stand of conifer along a creek and  
13       they will say: We will leave a corridor from this cut  
14       area to the other cut area so that the animal has a  
15       place to hide so he isn't exposed by a large area. So  
16       in an area is going to be too large, sometimes we are  
17       limited in the amount that we can cut, even though it  
18       is not in what we normally refer to as an area of  
19       concern. This is right out in the forest away from the  
20       streams, the wetlands and so forth.

21                   The next question I will -- the next  
22       phase I will come to is the clearcut. In our area  
23       there are very few clearcuts and they are usually small  
24       in size. Our clearcuts a justifiable method of forest  
25       management? I would say, yes.

1                   Let's look at it this way. Early in the  
2                   spring you planted your garden, almost immediately you  
3                   too ill and was in the hospital for a five weeks. No  
4                   good neighbour came to weed your garden and when you  
5                   returned home you can imagine what the garden looked  
6                   like. Would you shrug your shoulders and say: Oh,  
7                   well, that must be the way it is meant to be, I will  
8                   have to go hungry this year, or would you forthright  
9                   plough it down and replant it immediately so you can  
10                  have a useful crop on your land and food on your plate?

11                 Sometimes in our forested areas we have a  
12                 whole crop of undesirable trees. No matter how long we  
13                 leave them they will never improve. Why not do as the  
14                 gardener did? Why not cut all or most of these  
15                 undesirable trees and plant a new forest that will  
16                 benefit us in the future? MNR and individual land  
17                 owners have planted new forests in our area. I would  
18                 be more than pleased to show you some of these areas.

19                 In regard to the clearcuts in the  
20                 northern part of your province, I cannot make a  
21                 recommendation because I have not lived or worked in  
22                 that area.

23                 The next area, forestry, wildlife and the  
24                 environment. When the forest is cut new growth takes  
25                 place, berries and shoots become abundant and wildlife

1       has food. We as loggers leave hollow trees as den  
2       trees for birds, insects and animals. Conifer stands  
3       are left for wildlife shelter. Areas of concern are  
4       laid out to protect nesting, feeding and mating  
5       habitat. These have been addressed by MNR in their  
6       guidelines for forest harvest and management.

7               If I may use the next heading, I will  
8       call it forestry and the urbanite. Our logs have been  
9       utilized by cottagers, hunters, fisherman, hikers,  
10      snowmachine enthusiasts and naturalists. I have made  
11      many new friends as a logger.

12             Drawing near conclusion. Conservation or  
13      wise use of our forest should be a major concern of all  
14      present and all who are absent. Many depend directly  
15      upon the forest for their livelihood. Many work in the  
16      sawmills, the pulp mills, furniture factories, plywood  
17      mills, box factories. Many depend indirectly; the  
18      equipment manufacturers, vehicle manufacturers,  
19      communication equipment manufacturers, truckers,  
20      builders, bankers, retailers and especially in the  
21      retail sector the small corner stores that serve our  
22      local areas.

23             Let me emphasize that without the dollars  
24      generated by the wise use of our forests your job and  
25      your pension both in the present and in the future may

1 be in great jeopardy. Many people feel that our  
2 pension money has all been stashed away in neat little  
3 boxes to be doled out down the road. Don't let anyone  
4 fool you, ladies and gentlemen. That money has been  
5 invested namely in our economy. If our economy goes  
6 down our pension goes down and out.

7 Before we as individuals make a decision  
8 let us in an unselfish manner weigh all the pros and  
9 all the cons. Let us all work together to make this  
10 province and this country a great place in which to  
11 live. I thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Snider.

13 Are there any questions for Mr. Snider?

14 Mr. Cassidy?

15 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Snider, did you say  
16 your company -- I'm sorry, perhaps you didn't.

17 Can you tell me where your company  
18 supplies timber to? I understand some of it goes to  
19 Domtar's mill in Trenton; is that correct?

20 MR. SNIDER: Yes, some of our wood goes  
21 to the low grade pulp wood -- the low grade trees  
22 which are suitable only for pulp wood or firewood go  
23 either for firewood or to Domtar Trenton.

24 We also supply the low grade pulp wood  
25 fiber to Stone Consolidated at Portage in Quebec, as



1 well as -- do you want to know about logs too?

2 MR. CASSIDY: Just to recoup there. You  
3 are supplying to Domtar in Trenton and Stone  
4 Consolidated in Portage, Quebec. Anywhere else?

5 MR. SNIDER: A small amount of the  
6 softwood pulp wood goes into Gatineau, that would be  
7 the conifer. A small amount of our particular wood  
8 goes for firewood. The better quality material is  
9 utilized for sawlogs. If it is even of a better  
10 quality it is utilized as veneer log.

11 MR. CASSIDY: So you are supplying a  
12 variety of different places?

13 MR. SNIDER: Yes. We are one of the  
14 major suppliers for logs going into Chisman's mill at  
15 Roslyn. We supply a fair number of logs to the mill of  
16 Rothwell's in Lanark.

17 MR. CASSIDY: All right. Did you say  
18 your family has been in the logging business for over a  
19 hundred years?

20 MR. SNIDER: I will answer that sort of  
21 indirectly. I hope to be buried upon the property on  
22 which the graveyards exists that was donated by my  
23 great, great grandfather. He was both a logger and a  
24 farmer and so on down to myself.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Prior to that faithful day

1       you have no intention of leaving this area, I take it?

2                   MR. SNIDER: Absolutely not.

3                   MR. CASSIDY: All right. Well, that's  
4       very helpful to me because I was curious to know your  
5       views on this image that seems to be suggested out  
6       there by people who obviously don't know people like  
7       you and that is that loggers tend to be, shall I say,  
8       cut and run or cut and leave artists. I take it that  
9       you would agree with me that that's a totally false  
10      image?

11                  MR. SNIDER: Absolutely not in total  
12      agreement.

13                  MR. CASSIDY: I'm sorry.

14                  MR. SNIDER: I couldn't say that --  
15      repeat that, please.

16                  MR. CASSIDY: I take it that you think  
17      that's a false image.

18                  MR. SNIDER: No. As in every industry or  
19      as in every case, if people are not regulated by rules  
20      and guidelines, then as stated in my last sentence I  
21      believe for unselfish gain humans have the habit  
22      seemingly of taking as much as they can for material  
23      gain and not worry too much about the next guy.

24                  MR. CASSIDY: But responsible loggers  
25      like yourselves have no intention of behaving that way;

1 is that correct?

2 MR. SNIDER: We try very hard to be very  
3 responsible and very fair to the coming generations.

4 MR. CASSIDY: Great. Thank you very  
5 much.

6 MR. SNIDER: I would like to further  
7 answer your question.

8 MR. CASSIDY: Go ahead.

9 MR. SNIDER: In the last number of years  
10 I have seen loggers becoming more and more responsible  
11 in their operations. In many cases, we as loggers were  
12 guilty of siltation of streams because we in a sense  
13 didn't really know any better, if I may use that term,  
14 and we would cross without worrying too much about the  
15 fish down stream because everybody had done it for the  
16 last hundred years or 200 years, but now that all these  
17 guidelines -- all these issues have been brought before  
18 the public we are becoming aware of what is harmful.

19 We no longer just pull the drain plug, as  
20 everybody used to do, out of a car or a skidder and  
21 dump the oil in the driveway. Now everybody saves  
22 their oil and takes it to a dumping place.

23 So all these environmental guidelines  
24 that have been brought to us in the last few years, we  
25 are trying very hard to follow them and we are hoping

1       that the guideline won't become so stringent that we  
2       can't feasibly operate, that it would become to  
3       economically costly to stay in the logging business.

4               I love logging. I don't make a large  
5       income, but I don't intend to quit.

6               MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Well, without  
7       getting into the discussion of your actual income--

8               MR. SNIDER: No, I wasn't.

9               MR. CASSIDY: Well, you can if you want.  
10       I am not going to ask you for it.

11               I am just curious, the jobs that you  
12       discussed with your family, those are full-time, year  
13       round jobs, you are not a seasonal logger; is that  
14       right?

15               MR. SNIDER: No, we are a full-time  
16       logger.

17               MR. CASSIDY: The firewood sales that you  
18       were talking about, is that a significant portion of  
19       your business?

20               MR. SNIDER: It was, but not today  
21       because we have developed a very -- like, we have  
22       worked hard to show that we are responsible loggers and  
23       that we are responsible suppliers and as a result, as I  
24       mentioned before, Stone Consolidated and Domtar Trenton  
25       buy a considerable amount of firewood.



1 MR. CASSIDY: One final question. I  
2 don't want to talk about your privates or anything, but  
3 can you give me an idea of your annual payroll, what it  
4 would be, just in round figures.

5 MS. SNIDER: It would be hard to give  
6 you -- like, payroll is sort of a thing that's hard to  
7 give because, as I mentioned earlier, we are all  
8 independent loggers.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Okay.

10 MR. SNIDER: Working as a group. Our  
11 gross revenue this year should be in excess of  
12 somewhere between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

13 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Snider.

15 MR. SNIDER: You're welcome.

16 MADAM CHAIR: We have two more  
17 presentations scheduled for this afternoon and we are  
18 running behind time.

19 I wonder if I could ask Mr. Tom McCulloch  
20 and Mr. Ken Blouin how long they will be in their  
21 presentations.

22 It is Mr. McCulloch here?

23 MR. McCULLOCH: Yes. Ten minutes most  
24 probably.

25 MADAM CHAIR: We thought you might be an

1 hour.

2 MR. McCULLOCH: It depends on how long --  
3 who want to asks questions. It is very short.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Your presentation itself is  
5 very short. Thank you.

6 Mr. Blouin?

7 MR. BLOUIN: I will probably be the 15  
8 minutes that I advised I would be.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine.

10 Could we call on you, then, Mr.  
11 McCulloch.

12 TOM McCULLOCH, Sworn

13 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. McCulloch has given the  
14 Board two documents and they will be Exhibit 1983. The  
15 first document is a submission of Mr. McCulloch's  
16 group, the Forest Industries Survival Association  
17 submitted with respect to an application for intervenor  
18 funding and this appears to be a nine-page excerpt from  
19 that submission.

20 The second document is an unsolicited  
21 proposal for community based forestry authority in the  
22 upper Ottawa Valley region which was submitted to the  
23 Ministry of Natural Resources in May of 1991 by the  
24 Forest Industries Survival Association.

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1       itself with forestry issue that impact on local  
2       conditions throughout Renfrew County, the Algonquin  
3       Park region, eastern Nippising District and northern  
4       Hastings County. The association may engage in  
5       activities which may include public education,  
6       advocacy, consultation with government and industry and  
7       initiating business ventures and projects to further  
8       its objectives.

9                   In pursuing these objectives FISA has  
10       engaged in discussion, investigation and research.  
11       FISA has attempted to represent the concerns of its  
12       membership and to translate these concerns into the  
13       language of forest management.

14                   We have attempted to bring three  
15       generations of emperical and cultural knowledge  
16       supplied by the loggers and mill owners of FISA to bear  
17       on the forest management practices of the Ministry of  
18       Natural Resources. This has resulted in a number of  
19       significant initiatives.

20                   A cooperative marketing and business plan  
21       was produced at the request of the Honourable Bud  
22       Wildman, Ministry of Natural Resources. An unsolicited  
23       proposal for community based forestry authority in the  
24       upper Ottawa Valley entitled Sustainability First was  
25       submitted to the Minister of Natural Resources in early



1       spring.

2                   Most recently FISA submitted a proposal  
3       for a community forest project under the auspices of  
4       the community forest pilot project program of the  
5       Ministry of Natural Resources.

6                   We also submitted a proposal for  
7       intervenor funding in this environment assessment.

8                   These initiatives combined with ongoing  
9       discussion and negotiation with the Ministry of Natural  
10      Resources at Pembroke District, some of it adversarial,  
11      most of it not, have sharpened FISA's focus. We have  
12      centered our critiques and directions around three  
13      basic goals. These goals arise indirectly from the  
14      membership of FISA and are not imposed in anyway or  
15      could be construed by the left or environmental wing.

16                   First of all was sustainability. FISA  
17      wishes to help develop a forest management policy which  
18      can be prudent, sustainable in every sense;  
19      economically, ecologically and socially.

20                   The second goal is equity. FISA wishes  
21      to ensure equitable access and economic benefit to all  
22      forest users. We wish to work to ensure a sense of  
23      ownership and control and beliefs that all opinions and  
24      concerns matter and will be given due consideration;  
25      personal empowerment for all users.

1                   Responsibility is our third goal. By  
2     promoting environmental knowledge among community and  
3     industry good forest management will foster a sense of  
4     personal accountability and stewardship toward the  
5     forests with maximum personal involvement in issues  
6     concerning it.

7                   We are, as I said earlier, an odd sort of  
8     hybrid; an industry group that is quite concerned that  
9     the forest industry survive and develop, but also an  
10    industry group that believes that such survival and  
11    growth can be done in an ecologically and socially  
12    correct manner.

13                  In dealing with FISA's membership  
14    concerns with management practices, silvicultural  
15    design and most importantly lack of access to Crown  
16    timber, we are frustrated by a feeling of just  
17    tinkering with some parts of a seamless hole.

18                  Issues of tree marking, lack of access to  
19    timber and the continuing degradation of the forest  
20    base should and must proceed from a source that can be  
21    examined for its bias.

22                  We believe that this source is the forest  
23    production policy. This is an excerpt from our  
24    intervenor funding proposal. Timber Management, the  
25    Current Paradigm.

1 "The timber management planning process  
2 proposed in the class environmental  
3 assessment for timber management on  
4 Crown lands in Ontario develops, extends,  
5 mitigates and improves the historic MNR  
6 management prototype. It has not, does  
7 not and cannot adequately address the  
8 fundamental issues of ecological  
9 sustainability, social equity and market  
10 reality. The biophysical, social and  
11 economic environment of the province  
12 suffers as a result."

13 The original extractive paradigm has been  
14 modified; it now incorporates an agricultural model of  
15 intensive, highly mechanized, large scale and intrusive  
16 silviculture, a system, integrated resource management,  
17 which acknowledges and to some extent accommodates  
18 those "other resource values" which attract an  
19 advocate.

20 The former public consultation offer  
21 opportunities through which those special interests  
22 with the time, money and expertise to make a serious  
23 submission can be heard and may influence the  
24 management plan.

25 A program of effects/effectiveness

1 monitoring. These modifications reflect a continuing  
2 narrow economic focus of the Ministry of Natural  
3 Resources management philosophy. Timber management  
4 plans derive production targets from the 1972 forest  
5 production policy. Baskerville, and here I quote from  
6 the unaudited management of the Crown forests of  
7 Ontario, notes:

8 "The planning has been driven solely by  
9 anticipated long-term demand and is  
10 virtually disengaged from real time  
11 market influences."

12 He feels that a realistic analysis  
13 aggregating upwards from the management unit is  
14 imperative since the downward distribution of existing  
15 targets is not compatible with biological, market  
16 especially or budgetary realities in many, if not most,  
17 instances.

18 We believe that there is a serious flaw  
19 that creates a system of forest management planning  
20 that we take serious issue with and a bias that  
21 perpetuates what we feel, FISA feels and its membership  
22 feels is ineffective theme of social inequity and is in  
23 the fact that the Ministry of Natural Resources timber  
24 management policy is posited on an industry that can't  
25 come close to fulfilling what is required of it.



1                   Interestingly, under 72-1, Summary  
2       Comparison of Undertaking Timber Management and  
3       Alternatives, we see what the Ministry of Natural  
4       Resources envisions as the implications of the  
5       do-nothing, null alternative.

6                   Some of these are closure of many wood  
7       processing facilities, particularly those in  
8       communities in the northern interior of the province  
9       because wood acquisition and transportation costs would  
10      be prohibitive, loss of all jobs in the harvest and  
11      forest renewal sector of the industry, loss of jobs in  
12      the wood processing sector of the industry as well  
13      where wood processing facilities would be closed, loss  
14      of government revenues from stumpage and area charges  
15      and from loss jobs, loss of sizeable export revenues  
16      with the associated increased expenditures for wood  
17      imports and loss of the value of the capital assets of  
18      those wood processing facilities which would be closed.

19                  This is not something that might happen,  
20      but a reasonable description of the forest industry as  
21      it is at this moment. This industry then is what the  
22      Ministry of Natural Resources is dependent upon to  
23      absorb the increasingly vast quantities of low end  
24      material produced by the maximum area, maximum  
25      intensity, the bias of this timber management plan.

1                   This is not just an anomaly created by  
2     the current recession. Examination of allocation and  
3     depletion figures from Pembroke District during those  
4     portions of the two last five-year plans, they could be  
5     called boom years, shows a large and significant amount  
6     of undepleted allocation. In essence, the Forest  
7     Industry Survival Association believes that the  
8     Ministry of Natural Resources is backing the wrong  
9     horse.

10                   The ramifications of backing the wrong  
11    horse are what concerns FISA. The Ministry of Natural  
12    Resources and the established industry we see as the  
13    (inaudible) in the God. Since the Ministry of Natural  
14    Resources cannot fulfill, we believe, its timber  
15    management plans through the comfortable network of OIC  
16    licensees, it is time to throw timber allocations open  
17    to small producers, producers who have done good  
18    business with timber at two to four times Ministry of  
19    Natural Resources' stumpage fees and readdress the  
20    inequity of the forest industry workers not having  
21    access to the commonly owned timber of Ontario.

22                   This will also be an opportunity to  
23    practice a style of forest management that is softer,  
24    gentler and ultimately more rationale. Thank you.

25                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McCulloch.

1 Are there any questions for Mr.

2 McCulloch?

3 MR. MARTEL: I have to apologize, but I  
4 got lost.

5 MR. McCULLOCH: You got lost.

6 MR. MARTEL: I think you said that the  
7 MNR was forcing industry by its policies to do things  
8 which industry was incapable of doing. I think I  
9 followed that. Maybe I --

10 MR. McCULLOCH: The forest production  
11 policy drives management planning and the forest  
12 production policy appears to us to be significantly  
13 skewed.

14 When a previous presenter talked about  
15 the increase in the amount of hectareage and volume, as  
16 in 400 per cent over a period of time, we don't feel  
17 that the industry can absorb that amount of material  
18 and doesn't look -- the industry right now cannot  
19 absorb very much material at all.

20 So that's why we feel that is a  
21 significant fall-down in terms of how the Ministry is  
22 going to get rid of this wood and that affects the  
23 timber management planing. Timber management planning  
24 has to be posited on a production policy.

25 So if there is going to be --

1                   MR. MARTEL: But you are not saying the  
2 wood isn't there?

3                   MR. McCULLOCH: The wood is definitely --  
4 the wood may or may not be there. The wood is out  
5 there. The whole style of intensive management  
6 requires -- actually the forest production policy has  
7 to have this intensive management to come up with that  
8 amount of wood. This creates a system whereby we have  
9 silvicultural designs that we don't agree with, we have  
10 all the horror show types of logging, clearcuts, all  
11 that sort of thing that attracts so much attention.

12                  MR. MARTEL: Do you think it is the  
13 forest production policy that's driving that?

14                  MR. McCULLOCH: The forest production  
15 does, indeed, drive the timber management planning. If  
16 there is supposed to be that much fiber at such and  
17 such a date by 2020 or by 2050, then the forest  
18 management policy -- the forest management planning has  
19 to provide for that.

20                  MR. MARTEL: How do you that, though, to  
21 the closure of plants? You mentioned that there was a  
22 proliferation of plant closures in northern Ontario at  
23 the present time.

24                  MR. McCULLOCH: That was only by way of  
25 illustration. At this point, what we have in the



1 industry is a severe downturn. At the boom times in  
2 the industry we didn't necessarily have a whole bunch  
3 more use of this allocation.

4 Right now there is all sorts of timber  
5 sitting out there that's not being used many. Yes,  
6 there are logs and yards that are not being sawed up.  
7 However, when things go back up to the state that they  
8 were five years ago or six years ago there isn't  
9 necessarily going to be the demand for all the  
10 allocation, all the depletion that the Ministry is  
11 planning to have on board.

12 The reason for this --

13 MR. MARTEL: There is nothing in the  
14 policy that says it must be cut. If I understand the  
15 forest production policy, it is there and it's a  
16 figure, if the demand is there that must be reached,  
17 then the Ministry is trying to set, I think, itself in  
18 a position where it can provide that fiber, but there  
19 is nothing saying it must go out and cut that fiber  
20 every year. It's not going to away.

21 It might get a little old, but I don't  
22 think there is anything that's driving industry, to  
23 force them to cut that unless there is a market.  
24 That's where I am getting mixed up, you see.

25 MR. MCCULLOCH: I believe, in my

1 interpretation of it, there doesn't necessarily have to  
2 be a market for it when you have got an allocation  
3 that, let's say, may not be cut.

4 There is a thing in the Crown Timber Act  
5 whereby you are required to cut your allocation in that  
6 five-year plan and this is what you are supposed to  
7 have gotten done. That means that there is something  
8 driving the amount of fiber that's being produced, the  
9 amount of fiber that is being identified and marked.

10 Can we have a clarification of that from  
11 the Ministry, please?

12 MADAM CHAIR: I think we are going to  
13 have to ask you to talk to the Ministry people after  
14 this session.

15 The evidence that's before the Board is  
16 that in many cases across many districts in the area of  
17 the undertaking the amount harvested is less than the  
18 amount that has been allocated for harvest and that  
19 applies both to the top of the cycle and certainly at  
20 the bottom of the cycle.

21 We are going to ask MNR. Perhaps, Ms.  
22 Blastorah, you could clarify for the Board in a very  
23 brief letter and send a copy to Mr. McCulloch if  
24 logging contractors are required to log within five  
25 years the area allocated for that purpose.

1                   The Board isn't clear on that. It is our  
2                   understanding that you wouldn't be required to if there  
3                   was no where to sell that wood.

4                   MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, perhaps I  
5                   can deal with that undertaking this way. I am advised  
6                   at this time that the answer to your question is no.  
7                   We will set that out in a letter with some additional  
8                   detail around it and we will provide a copy of that to  
9                   Mr. McCulloch.

10                  MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

11                  Mr. McCulloch, another question. Is it  
12                  the Forest Industries Survival Association's -- one of  
13                  your proposals, that there be fewer large individual  
14                  OIC holders and that there be more allocations to a  
15                  greater number of smaller contractors?

16                  MR. McCULLOCH: Yes. We feel that the  
17                  health of the industry because of diversity, in the  
18                  same way that diversity in the forest is good for the  
19                  forest diversity in the industry, and you have probably  
20                  been -- during this EA you have been approached by  
21                  single industry towns and that's the way situation we  
22                  don't want to find ourselves in, that the increasing  
23                  centralization and the increasing amount of licences in  
24                  single company hands puts that a risk on a greater  
25                  number of people, and that if the industry could be

1 more diverse there's more markets that can be accessed  
2 and the industry itself will become...

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Are there any  
4 other -- do you have views on the type of timber  
5 practices? Do they differ between OIC holders versus  
6 smaller contractors?

7 MR. McCULLOCH: No, although we think  
8 that there is a greater emphasis on sustainability  
9 amongst contractors who have worked in the bush all  
10 theirs lives.

11 In this situation, the people who cut for  
12 licensees are at least those same people, but there is  
13 not this sense of responsibility to the bush,  
14 responsibility to the forest if you are working in  
15 what's basically an industrial situation.

16 If you are appear to be and actually are  
17 in control of the resources of the forest in your area  
18 where you actually live, then there is a greater sense  
19 of responsibility. That's the only difference.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

21 Mr. Cassidy?

22 MR. CASSIDY: Just following up on that  
23 last question about the number of smaller operators you  
24 would like to see. I take it you would like to see  
25 more independent logging contractors or logging



1 companies in existence and being allowed to have timber  
2 harvesting rights; is that right?

3 MR. McCULLOCH: That more applies to mill  
4 owners, that the logging contractors themselves will  
5 end up working for the various industries and still get  
6 a log supply for more small or medium size mills.

7 We feel that these medium size mills that  
8 are so far denied, to a certain extent, log or timber  
9 access would be much more efficient in finding niche  
10 markets and finding end uses for a lot of material that  
11 is now either not harvested or not utilized.

12 MR. CASSIDY: What would you say to a  
13 union who is representing a number of workers of a  
14 large company in a woodlands setting, how does that fit  
15 in with what their desire is, is to have greater union  
16 representation in woodlands?

17 MR. McCULLOCH: Do you want to rephrase  
18 that?

19 MR. CASSIDY: How would you deal with a  
20 union who would like to have a large bargaining unit in  
21 the woodlands as compared to what your motto seems to  
22 be?

23 MR. McCULLOCH: I don't think that the  
24 two are -- I think the two can live together quite  
25 easily. In a sense what we've been calling for is

1 equity and ownership, and by the same token if you have  
2 a union that wants to do something of that nature what  
3 they are attempting to ensure themselves is equity and  
4 ownership.

5 MR. CASSIDY: There are over 100  
6 independent suppliers to the mill in Trenton and over  
7 150 independent suppliers to the mill in Cornwall.

8 I take it in your view that's still not  
9 enough?

10 MR. McCULLOCH: No, I think what I'm  
11 talking about is in terms of manufacturing more, in  
12 terms of the independent logging contractors who supply  
13 pulp mills. Where I come from that's a respectable and  
14 wonderful way to do business.

15 On the other hand, we feel that there if  
16 there was more choice for those particular logging  
17 contractors to take their product to, then that would  
18 certainly promote the industry, the health of the  
19 industry.

20 MR. CASSIDY: I suppose you would want to  
21 see government funding to promote those types of mills  
22 for the necessary capital expenditures?

23 MR. McCULLOCH: No, not at all. The  
24 independent mill owners in the region where I come from  
25 are quite prepared to capitalize their own ventures.

1       What they would like to have is an opportunity to get  
2       the timber so that they can go on and increase their  
3       business. They don't want to be funded by the  
4       government. They are a fairly independent bunch,  
5       actually.

6                   MR. CASSIDY: Those are my questions.

7                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

8                   Thank you very much, Mr. McCulloch.

9                   Our last speaker this afternoon will be  
10       Mr. Glen Blouin.

11                   GLEN BLOUIN, Sworn

12                   MR. BLOUIN: First let me say it is a  
13       privilege for me to be here today on behalf of the  
14       Canadian Forestry Association. I am particularly  
15       encouraged at the caliber of individuals that you had  
16       here this afternoon. The grassroots perspective is a  
17       most interesting and vital one.

18                   You had somebody here with many, many  
19       years of wildlife conservation experience, you had a  
20       grassroots logger with teaching experience which is a  
21       nice combination, and finally an individual involved in  
22       community development of a forest industry; a trend I  
23       think that is beginning to appear throughout the  
24       country.

25                   Incidentally, on that last item, the last

1 speaker, the Canadian Forestry Association being a  
2 forest education organization and has been a forest  
3 education organization for the last 90 years has  
4 recently been involved with a filmmaker in Toronto who  
5 is doing a documentary film on the process that the  
6 previous speaker described. A process which is  
7 paralleled in other areas of the country, not just in  
8 Ontario, an alternative decision-making process and it  
9 is an interesting process. I'm sure there will be a  
10 lot of mistakes made, but I'am sure there will be a lot  
11 of progress made as well.

12 As I said, we are a forest education  
13 organization. We are a federation of nine provincial  
14 forestry associations represented in Ontario by the  
15 Ontario Forestry Association who will be making a  
16 presentation to you later on, I believe. Not in this  
17 session here in Ottawa, but back in Toronto.

18 We have a mandate to attempt to -- in the  
19 past, I guess, it was a mandate to instill public  
20 awareness in the Canadian public. In 1991, I'm not  
21 really sure that public awareness is something we  
22 should be striving towards. I think there is ample  
23 awareness out there in the public of the forestry  
24 issues. What is lacking, I think, is a balance of  
25 information; clear, accurate, concise information



1 without any propaganda attached to it and that's where  
2 organizations like ours with the kind of long history  
3 of objectivity can perform a useful function, I  
4 believe, in society.

5 One of the current problems, as we see  
6 it, at the CFA is the polarization between individuals  
7 and organizations involved in the forest sector and we  
8 have tried and we continue to try to resolve some of  
9 that polarization, reduce some of that conflict.

10 You will have to excuse me if I keep  
11 clearing my voice. I am in the process of giving up  
12 smoking, trying to be more environmentally friendly. I  
13 think there is some economic reasons as well, so that's  
14 probably my journey towards sustainable development.

15 We organized in June of 1990 a conference  
16 in Toronto called Envirofor, a national conference  
17 where we invited individuals from the extremes, if you  
18 will. If you look at the spectrum of interests in the  
19 forest from the extreme hyperactivists; the  
20 environmentalists on one side to the extreme dinosaurs  
21 of the forest industry on the other and everybody in  
22 between, which we considered to be the moderates, both  
23 within the environmental movement and within the forest  
24 industry and from academia, the conservation groups, et  
25 cetera, et cetera.

1                   We tried to bring these people together  
2           in a forum where they would have an opportunity to talk  
3           to one another on a one-to-one basis so that they would  
4           achieve some level of common understanding. We had  
5           some apprehensions before the conference. We did  
6           consider the possibility that no one would be speaking  
7           to one another by the time they left.

8                   Quite the contrary. It was successful,  
9           people began to understand that the other side was  
10          perhaps not that far removed in terms of a point of  
11          view, that that did have more in common than they  
12          believed before they entered the dialogue.

13                   We are encouraging our provincial  
14          forestry association to follow this process. The Nova  
15          Scotia Forestry Association in conjunction with the  
16          Canadian Institute of Forestry has recently carried out  
17          one of these Envirofor conferences down there and they  
18          are now planning a second one.

19                   The reduction of polarization is  
20          important if we are going to achieve sustainable  
21          development, if we are going to achieve the kinds of  
22          compromises that are necessary to achieve sustainable  
23          development.

24                   With all due respect, the kind of process  
25          that you are involved with here and have been involved

1 with, I understand, since May of 1988, while it will  
2 have its direct benefits, I would hope, I wonder if the  
3 kinds of dollars that had been spent -- and I have been  
4 told by some individuals who have been fairly in tune  
5 with what's going with the EA hearings that that dollar  
6 figure, if you look at the costs associated by all  
7 participants, intervenors and all people who have been  
8 working behind the scenes to prepare statements, they  
9 estimate it to be somewhere in the order of  
10 \$230-million which is a staggering and rather  
11 overwhelming figure. I don't know how they reached  
12 that figure, but...

13 MADAM CHAIR: We wouldn't know how they  
14 reached the figure either because we don't know what  
15 the cost of the hearing is --

16 MR. BLOUIN: Let's assume it was 10 per  
17 cent of that. I wonder how that \$23-million might  
18 have -- what it might have provided in benefit if it  
19 had been used to try and resolve the conflict between  
20 the individuals who have different perspectives on the  
21 use of the forest.

22 We had tried to address the issue of  
23 forest management three years ago rather than the issue  
24 of timber management. I wonder. I'm just wondering  
25 out loud and it is hindsight, I admit.

1                   MR. MARTEL: If you could resolve it  
2 tomorrow Anne and I would be glad to go home.

3                   MR. BLOUIN: I believe you.

4                   MR. MARTEL: Frank Kennedy would, too.

5                   MR. BLOUIN: One of the steps I think  
6 that is crucial in the whole process is education.  
7 There has been some reaction to the word education by  
8 some of the environmental people who say: Well, the  
9 industry is accusing us of being emotional and we are  
10 not -- we may have been emotional at one time, but now  
11 we have a lot of facts and figures to back up how we  
12 feel and we are educated.

13                   I think what we are talking about in  
14 terms of education are three things. One is education  
15 of the general public so that if they are going to  
16 become actively involved in the decision-making process  
17 via mechanisms such as the previous speaker was talking  
18 about and other mechanism they have to be provided with  
19 the facts on both sides.

20                   Another market, if you will, for  
21 education are the students and the teachers of today.  
22 The students of today, of course, are going to be the  
23 decision-makers of tomorrow. If we had done a good job  
24 educating the kids 20 and 30 years ago I don't think we  
25 would be in the same level of difficulty that we are



1       today.

2                       There is also a third element and it's a  
3       much smaller market and it is the forester and forest  
4       technician market, if you will, that I think has to  
5       re-evaluate some of the materials and some of the  
6       attitudes that are being presented at the university  
7       and technical school level to bring them more in tune  
8       with the 1990s. I see movements in that direction, but  
9       perhaps -- not certainly not quick enough for our  
10      liking and I know not quick enough for the environment  
11      movement in general.

12                     The change, the transition from timber  
13      management to forest management, the change from  
14      sustained yield to sustainable development is not  
15      something that's going to be achieved overnight, but I  
16      think, in terms of the people who are actually making  
17      decisions on the ground in the forest, it has to begin  
18      at the university level.

19                     We look at the history of the forests in  
20      Canada from the pioneering and the -- yes, the  
21      pioneering age where the forests were considered an  
22      obstacle to development to the exploitation age which  
23      went from white pine mass for ships to the lumber  
24      mills, eventually to the pulp mills and the third stage  
25      which was the sustained yield stage which started

1       probably in the 50s where people started to talk about  
2       things like reforestation and started to do something  
3       about it, started to look a little bit more towards the  
4       future than they had in the past and ease themselves  
5       out of the exploitation stage.

6               Sustained yield, while it did have the  
7       advantage of looking towards the future, it was still a  
8       rather narrow focus, timber focus. We are probably  
9       now, if we look at the forest industry across the  
10      country, we are probably in that transition stage from  
11      sustained yield to sustainable development.

12             Unfortunately, there are still some  
13      industry folks out there who are in the exploitation  
14      stage. Fortunately, they are a very small dying  
15      minority and there are some that are very progressive  
16      and are very much addressing the issue of sustainable  
17      development I guess the majority would be somewhere in  
18      between.

19             We are making progress. It bothers us at  
20      the Canadian Forestry Association to hear things --  
21      some of the rhetoric that is bandied about by some of  
22      the more extreme environmental groups. Things like  
23      Amazon north, the rape and pillage, the deforestation,  
24      the devastation, referring to stands of forest that  
25      that have been managed as biological deserts.

1                   I think it's time that everyone got past  
2           that stage. They are great for achieving headlines and  
3           they are great for receiving media coverage, but I  
4           think if we are going to make any kind of progress  
5           towards sustainable development we have to leave some  
6           of the rhetoric behind and we have to sit down and  
7           start listening to one another and the Canadian  
8           Forestry Association has been attempting to provide  
9           forums for individuals to do just that.

10                   Society is changing, our values are  
11           changing. A very good example of that -- I will keep  
12           this very brief toward the end. A very good example of  
13           how values are changing, I was in the forest in the  
14           (inaudible) Valley last week and we were looking at  
15           material, large woody material on the grounds that  
16           three and four years ago would have been called woody  
17           waste, logging waste and it would have been considered  
18           to be a sin by the environmental movement.

19                   Now it is called course woody debris and  
20           is to be encouraged. That's in the space of three to  
21           five years how our values have changed.

22                   It's hard to keep up, it is hard to  
23           visualize where we are going to be 20 years, 30 years  
24           or 40 years from now. It's hard to plan long-term  
25           forest management practices and forest management

1 practices obviously must be long term in nature. It is  
2 hard to plan for those when we don't know what the  
3 values of the next generation are going to be, let  
4 alone what the values are going to be ten years from  
5 now, but we have to try. The only way that I can think  
6 of that we do that is to work together cooperatively,  
7 to break down some of the barriers of communication, to  
8 reach initially a level of common understanding and  
9 work towards resolving the differences that are  
10 outstanding.

11 In the interest of time I think I will  
12 leave it at that. Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

14 Could you tell us, Mr. Blouin, who is  
15 your membership, the Canadian Forestry Association?

16 MR. BLOUIN: Nine provincial forestry  
17 associations.

18 MADAM CHAIR: And the members of the nine  
19 provincial forestry associations?

20 MR. BLOUIN: The general public at large,  
21 they may be foresters, forest technicians, school  
22 teachers, taxi drivers, truck drivers, lawyers,  
23 politicians, whatever.

24 MADAM CHAIR: How is your association  
25 different from the Canadian Institute of Forestry?



1 MR. BLOUIN: The Canadian Institute of  
2 Forestry, we work in close cooperation with, is an  
3 organization primarily of professional foresters, as  
4 well as forest technicians, where we are a public  
5 membership type of organization.

6 MADAM CHAIR: All right. You don't have  
7 any affiliation with the Ontario Forest Industries  
8 Association?

9 MR. BLOUIN: No, we don't. The Ontario  
10 Forestry Association is one of our nine members, which  
11 is different from the OFIA.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, thank you.

13 MR. BLOUIN: We do have, however, I  
14 should say, have a good working relationship with most  
15 of the forest industry associations across the country,  
16 as well with a majority of the environmental groups  
17 across the country.

18 So we are in a position where we have a  
19 fair amount of credibility, perhaps more than most  
20 would have from both sides of the spectrum.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

22 Are there any questions?

23 Ms. Blastorah?

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one brief question,  
25 Madam Chair.

1                   Mr. Blouin, you mentioned the Envirofor  
2 Conference and I understand that MNR was involved in  
3 that. Could you just in a few words advice the Board  
4 what the Ministry's investment in that conference was?

5                   MR. BLOUIN: Aside from financial support  
6 and the Ministry providing a couple of speakers, I  
7 think one of your Assistant Deputy Ministers was a  
8 speaker, the OMNR also had a number of participants in  
9 the process. I think that would be the extent of it.

10                  MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

11                  MR. BLOUIN: This is going back two years  
12 and I have a hard time remembering what happened this  
13 morning, but I don't think there was on OMNR  
14 representative on the steering committee, but I might  
15 be wrong there.

16                  MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are all  
17 my questions.

18                  MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very  
19 much.

20                  The Board will adjourn now and we will  
21 return for our evening session beginning at 7 p.m.  
22 Thank you.

23 ---Recess at 5:20 p.m.

24 ---On resuming at 7:05 p.m.

25                  MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, ladies and

1 gentlemen. Welcome to the timber management hearing.  
2 Our first session started at two o'clock this afternoon  
3 and we adjourned for dinner and we are starting our  
4 evening session.

5 I see that there are a number of people  
6 who were here this afternoon, but I am going to go  
7 through some introductory remarks to bring the  
8 new-comers this evening up to steam on what what we  
9 have been doing with this environmental assessment.

10 The last time we were in Ottawa was in  
11 1988. This hearing started in May of 1988. It has  
12 taken much longer than any of us anticipated and  
13 hopefully subsequent environmental assessments will go  
14 much more quickly than this one.

15 The issues have been proven to be very  
16 complicated and we have been heard from over 300  
17 witnesses, both expert witnesses in forestry, wildlife  
18 biology and many other areas of research in forestry,  
19 as well as a large number of people who have different  
20 concerns about how Crown land is managed in Ontario for  
21 timber. These would include people who are tourist  
22 operators, hunters, trappers, cottage owners,  
23 recreationalists.

24 What we have done is we sat for the first  
25 two years of the hearing in Thunder Bay, Ontario and we

1       listened to evidence from the proponent or the  
2       applicant in this case who is, of course, the Ministry  
3       of Natural Resources. Once with we heard that evidence  
4       we began to hear from the groups who were in support of  
5       the application and those who were opposed to the  
6       application.

7               We have heard from native groups, we have  
8       heard from Forests for Tomorrow which is a coalition of  
9       environmental groups, we have heard from a number of  
10      different -- and from the Ontario Forest Industries  
11      represented by their association and when we begin the  
12      hearing in January in Toronto again we will be hearing  
13      from the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters and  
14      some of the representatives of these groups are here  
15      this evening and I will introduce them at the end of  
16      brief introductory remarks.

17             For those of you who wish to speak to the  
18      Board tonight, and we have the names of eight people  
19      who contacted us ahead of time and said they wanted to  
20      say something, we will call on those persons first and  
21      if there is anyone else in the audience who wishes to  
22      speak to the Board or say something about these  
23      submissions you are certainly free to do so.

24             I will ask each of the presenters to come  
25      up so we can affirm or swear in your evidence, if you



1 are comfortable doing that, and we encourage you to be  
2 relaxed because we try to keep these sessions as  
3 informal as we can.

4 Everything we are saying this evening is  
5 taken down by a court reporter and all the statements  
6 and everything that's said is available in written form  
7 and they are stored here in the main library in Ottawa.  
8 So you are certainly free to take a look at the  
9 evidence the Board has been hearing for a very long  
10 time now. Marilyn Callaghan and Joanne Ferguson are  
11 our court reporters this evening.

12 I didn't introduce the panel, pardon me.  
13 Mr. Elie Martel is a member of the Environmental  
14 Assessment Board as I am. Mr. Martel sat as a member  
15 in the Ontario legislature for 20 years and he is well  
16 known as being a very outspoken advocate of northern  
17 Ontario interests.

18 My name is Anne Koven and I am chairing  
19 this environmental assessment. Both Mr. Martel and I  
20 are members of the Environmental Assessment Board who  
21 were appointed to sit on this hearing.

22 When will the hearing be over? Next  
23 year. It is going to go on for another year, although  
24 we won't be hearing evidence all of that time. This  
25 process is described as being quasi-judicial which

1 means that we have various rules of presenting evidence  
2 and reply and argument and those matters take longer  
3 than a simple public inquiry might take.

4 If you have any questions about the  
5 Environmental Assessment Board or the environmental  
6 assessment process, please speak to Mr. Dan Pascoe and  
7 Dan is up here with us now. Mr. Pascoe can answer any  
8 questions you might have about the Board or the work of  
9 this hearing.

10 Also, let me introduce the people who are  
11 here this evening. As you make presentation the Board  
12 might ask you questions and some of the people sitting  
13 up at the front might as well. These are lawyers and  
14 representatives of various full-time parties who  
15 maintain a constant presence at the hearing.

16 Ms. Catherine Blastorah is legal counsel  
17 for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Paul Cassidy  
18 is representing the Ontario Forest Industries  
19 Association, Mr. Jan Seaborn is representing the  
20 Ministry of the Environment and we also have with us  
21 Mr. Gordon Gallant, Mr. Gallant is representing the  
22 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters.

23 All right. I think we will get started.  
24 Mr. Martel hopes I don't have anything else to say.

25 The first person we are going to call on

1       this evening is Mr. Leo Ladouceur.

2                       I think we need another chair, Mr.

3       Pascoe.

4                       Good evening.

5                       WINTON ROBERTS,  
6                       WALTER WILSON, Sworn

7                       MADAM CHAIR: And you won't be giving any  
8       evidence, sir?

9                       MR. LADOUCEUR: No.

10                      MADAM CHAIR: All right. Before you  
11       begin, gentlemen, there was a matter left over from  
12       this afternoon.

13                      Three documents were submitted by Mr.  
14       Blouin from the Canadian Forestry Association and we  
15       are going to give these an exhibit number. That will  
16       be Exhibit 1984 and the documents include the  
17       proceedings of the Envirofor Conference in May of 1990,  
18       a publication entitled Forestry on the Hill, a Special  
19       Issue on Clearcutting dated 1991, and the French  
20       version of the proceedings of the Envirofor Conference.

21       ---EXHIBIT NO. 1984: Written submission of Glen  
22                                      Blouin, along with various  
                                    correspondence.

23                      MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, gentlemen.

24                      Excuse me, one more thing. If anyone  
25       wishes to address the Board in French, Mr. Martel and I

1 are able to get along fairly nicely, but we also have  
2 this evening the services of Mr. Michel Beland who is  
3 going to have help with any translation if that's  
4 necessary and we certainly encourage you to make your  
5 submissions in French.

6 MR. WILSON: Thank you, and good evening  
7 everyone. My name is Walter Wilson and I am the  
8 President of the Ompah Conservation Association.

9 Before we get into the subject of forest  
10 management, I would like, first of all, to tell you  
11 where the big town of Ompah is and also explain what  
12 the Ompah Conservation Association is, who we represent  
13 and what our objectives are. After that I will Winton  
14 Roberts, the chairperson of our forest management  
15 committee, to address the issue of timber management on  
16 Crown lands in Ontario.

17 Ompah is a tiny hamlet of 50 permanent  
18 residents. It is in the heart of prime tourist country  
19 in northern Frontenac County, northwest of Ottawa and  
20 Perth Ontario. It is managed by the Tweed District  
21 office of MNR.

22 In summer it seems an annual invasion of  
23 1,500 summer visitors who are attracted by the lakes  
24 and wilderness by the fishing, hunting, camping and  
25 hiking. In winters, snowmobiling, cross country



1 skiing, ice fishing and snowshoeing are the main  
2 attractions. On Sunday of Labour Day weekend, some  
3 5,000 or more country and western music fans form into  
4 the town for the famous Ompah stomp.

5 Let's talk for a moment about the Ompah  
6 Conversation Association. The OCS has a membership of  
7 over 200 people, 220 to be exact. We are not radical  
8 naturalists, we are not a bunch of hunters and  
9 fishermen would wish to take away and never put back.

10 As a matter of fact, when you look at our  
11 membership list we are a very strange group of bed  
12 partners; hunters, naturalists and fishermen.  
13 Environmentalists, snowmobilers, cross country skiers,  
14 loggers, tree huggers, lumber dealers, foresters,  
15 carpenters, cottagers and retired residents, road  
16 builers, hikes, tweety bird watchers.

17 We are a strange group of seemingly  
18 opposites bounded together by the desire to conserve of  
19 our environment and natural resource which we utilize  
20 for both work and play.

21 The objections of the OCA. Being such a  
22 diverse group of people you can be sure we are  
23 constantly reviewing our mission. That mission is  
24 defined in four objectives which have stood the  
25 pressures of time since 1951. They haven't changed.

1       You won't see the state-of-art jargon such as  
2       sustainable development or restoration and enhancement.  
3       You will see words that are down to earth for our  
4       members in 1951 and they are still down to earth today.

5               Those objectives are: To obey fish and  
6       game regulations, to limit the catch rather than catch  
7       the limit; and secondly, to promote and conserve the  
8       conservation of the environment and natural resources;  
9       third, to cooperate with federal and provincial  
10      government agencies in the management of our wildlife,  
11      fisheries and forests; and fourth, regarding  
12      environmental and conservation issues to provide the  
13      strength and influence of a large group rather than  
14      that of individuals.

15             A brief history. The Ompah Conservation  
16      Association was first established in August of 1951 and  
17      has been in existence for 40 years. It would be hard  
18      to give you a brief history. There are literally boxes  
19      and boxes of history on the OCA. It is sufficient to  
20      say that in former days we dealt with the Department of  
21      Lands and Forests. Suffice to say the issues are the  
22      same; fishery, forestry and hunting.

23             There is one other area that has come  
24      into being, that being environmental management which  
25      mainly concerns the Ministry of the Environment.

1                   The committee structure. Our committees  
2     have been structured so that members and volunteers can  
3     dedicate their efforts and energies on the area or  
4     areas that interest them the most. These committees  
5     are fish management committee, environmental management  
6     committee, forest management committee, wildlife  
7     management committee, social and entertainment  
8     committee.

9                   In the package we have handed out you  
10    will see the OCA constitution guidelines plus a list of  
11    our members. My secretary and treasurer says that if  
12    you would like we are going -- what we are doing and  
13    want to become a member we have a special deal tonight  
14    for \$6.00 for a membership.

15                  Now that you now about the Ompah  
16    Conservation Association, I will turn this over to my  
17    colleague Winton Roberts.

18                  MR. ROBERTS: Our hamlet is known to home  
19    towners as Ompah, to people driving through it is Ompah  
20    and tonight it is Ompahpah because, yes, we want to be  
21    a little brassy, but on the other hand we want to be  
22    definitely upbeat.

23                  To link what Walter has said just now to  
24    the actual discussion at hand this evening, I'd like to  
25    quickly go over what the forest means to our members.

1 To some it is a livelihood, a place to go with your  
2 chainsaw; one of the very few industries in the area.  
3 To others, it's a retreat, a place to go with your  
4 camera, a port in life storm, maybe a refuge. To some  
5 it's a wildlife habitat, a place to go with rod and  
6 gun, a place to play. A place where you limit the  
7 catch and not the catch the limit.

8 Just as we have said, the Ompah  
9 Conservation Association is a strange group of bed  
10 fellows and those who would reap the benefits of the  
11 timber plan are equally an unlikely band.

12 First, naturally, there is the lumber  
13 industry, the local logger, the conservationist, the  
14 hunter and fisherman, the coming generation. They are  
15 the biggest stakeholders. For them there has to be  
16 more than a five-year plan. There has to be a  
17 periscopic view.

18 Can we pay for futurists in the plan or  
19 are we happily spending the next generation's rightful  
20 inheritance?

21 When first being invited to review the  
22 draft plan and input into the process we had to  
23 consider what aspects of forestry we thought the plan  
24 should address. Logging operations, of course - this  
25 was bread and butter - silviculture and replacement



1 planning. Yes, the garden had to be weeded, but on  
2 Crown lands do we have demonstration plots not to tell  
3 us what to do, but to show us that the Crown lands are  
4 really for the common good.

5 Yes, we need fire control. Some species  
6 are not surviving because of the lack of fire.  
7 Wildlife and fish habitat in the forests, hooray for  
8 stocking and surveys. Insects and disease in the  
9 forest, at one point we were the gypsy moth capital of  
10 the county. Yes, we could even hear them eating.  
11 Other forest values such as access. Don't forget, we  
12 duffers are getting older, we still want to get into  
13 our favorite place. The forest belongs to everyone,  
14 the Crown land.

15 Now, the timber land plan from our point  
16 of view. In order to judge this timberland plan and  
17 that it is an accessible process we have to look at the  
18 total life cycle of the plan. To the users' eyes there  
19 are four stages. Creating the document. That's just  
20 the start. Yes, the birth of the plan is critical.  
21 Communication and marketing, are we keeping it alive,  
22 alert, aggressive? Well, are we selling the plan. You  
23 know, Coke doesn't it, doesn't it?

24 Implement, monitor, execute the plan,  
25 constant re-evaluation and adjustment to the changing

1 opportunities, changing times, changing concerns,  
2 circumstances, and conditions.

3 We would like to give this plan a report  
4 card. Creating the plan, terrific; selling the plan,  
5 that needs improvement. If every MNR district follows  
6 the same process as Tweed did in grading their timber  
7 management plan we'd have a successful beginning  
8 process.

9 They did not only hold the required open  
10 houses and advertised in the local papers. They  
11 actively invited interest groups such as ours to view  
12 the plan documents, input ideas at their offices and  
13 they patiently, and I mean patiently fielded our  
14 question after question during our visits to Tweed.  
15 They attended our Ompah Conservation sponsored  
16 workshops right in Ompah to explain to the process to  
17 our local citizens. They solicited, took notes and  
18 used our input.

19 Members of the Ompah Conservation  
20 Association may not be timber, fishery and wildlife  
21 management experts, but we certainly know the Ompah  
22 area, from the very sensitive wetlands of Dwyer's Marsh  
23 to the osprey nest on the back Hydro line, from the  
24 steep slopes surrounding Minnow Lake to the erosion  
25 prone hills around Deep Bay, to the deer yarding area

1 right behind Conotta Lake.

2 MNR has done their homework in describing  
3 our backyard. They have identified environmental  
4 sensitive areas known in our members, they have  
5 adequately restricted logging operations to protect  
6 those features.

7 In cases where they haven't had enough  
8 time or resources to gather proper information to  
9 adequately assess those areas, the planners have  
10 delayed logging operations until more data is  
11 available.

12 The plan strategy and objectives are well  
13 defined. Timber management priorities, types of  
14 operations and types of protected areas are well  
15 defined. The method of implementation was very  
16 satisfactory.

17 Documents, although sometimes very big  
18 and hard to handle, were easy to read and  
19 understandable. Maps were useful and complimented the  
20 document very well.

21 So that's the first stage of the planning  
22 process. It has been commendable, it's a good product  
23 and good public input.

24 Now, that's the good news, but as we  
25 would point out the plan could be implemented and

1       executed successfully except for some concerns as to  
2       how MNR can manage the process from this point out.

3               Problems and concerns. Marketing,  
4       selling the plans. I have indicated that while  
5       creating the plan there was excellent public  
6       participation and information sharing.

7               Since the plan was established there has  
8       been a lack of communication and marketing. You know,  
9       this exceptional child is being neglected. I can prove  
10      is to by let's turning back to Ompah. The people there  
11      have gone back to sleep and simply forgotten what the  
12      plan was about.

13              Yes, I can use the Ompah Conservation  
14      Association situation as a perfect example. The other  
15      night we held a special meeting, the two weeks ago,  
16      just to discuss our input into this presentation. In  
17      spite of all of the work that MNR did with us during  
18      1989, 1990, it took more than one hour to remind our  
19      members of what the timber management plan was, its  
20      objectives and format. You know you can't just rest  
21      on yours laurels. There simply has to be some  
22      follow-up selling.

23              This is a universal problem for every  
24      agency, every ministry, every project, every good idea.  
25      The general public perceptions are wrong because they



1 are not really informed.

2 If they saw -- in Ompah, for instance,  
3 when they see a logging truck they say: Ah, there goes  
4 the MNR encouraging clearcutting again and that truck  
5 and its putt behind really pushed me off the road.  
6 Partner organizations such as the Ompah Conservation  
7 Association should not be spending energy defending the  
8 plan on MNR's behalf.

9 Communication and marketing costs money.  
10 Money we know the MNR ain't got. The Ompah fishermen  
11 and hunters want to know, where did the money for those  
12 expensive licences go? To health, to roads, to MOE?

13 Then there comes the problem of change  
14 and flexibility. Each year the new plan must address  
15 changing circumstances and conditions. MNR must  
16 recognize the three Rs of today's forests: Recycling,  
17 recession and reclaiming. MNR must proactively  
18 consider the impacts of recycling, recession and  
19 reclaiming, reclaiming by native people right in the  
20 Ottawa Valley. For there three Rs are certainly major  
21 thrusts of the government.

22 How about global warming and changing  
23 growth patterns. Flexibility has to be built into the  
24 planning process. Current change cannot be allowed to  
25 lead to chaos and that won't happen if MNR has money to

1 monitor. A budget that keeps the plan alive after  
2 birth and is fresh enough to see on a clear day forever  
3 more. What those resources that are needed? People,  
4 money, time.

5 I'm not too sure how burlesque I'm  
6 allowed to be during this presentation, but I have to  
7 say that when it comes to MNR resources the Ompah  
8 Conservation Association is in bed with a very impotent  
9 partner.

10 People, money, and time. MNR just hasn't  
11 got it. When we partner with other provincial  
12 associations, such as MOE for recycling programs or  
13 waste disposal surveys, there was always money and  
14 people. Obviously in the eyes of provincial  
15 politicians the MNR mandate does not merit anything  
16 near a reasonable funding level. They are no resources  
17 to survey the sensitive areas for environmental impact  
18 before and after logging operations.

19 What happened to the wetland policies in  
20 our neck of the woods in Ontario? MNR consistently  
21 sees reduced staff levels. There are not enough  
22 resources to adequately monitor logging operations.  
23 There are no resources to monitor areas after logging  
24 has been completed. The group who yells the loudest  
25 gets the attention. This is the squeaky wheel

1        syndrome. Thankfully, MNR does hear and listen to  
2        Ompah Conservation Association.

3                    Who in government listens to MNR? Some  
4        partnership. We married the weak sister, she lost her  
5        energy competing for sustenance with health and the  
6        MOE. MNR asked for help for volunteer organization  
7        because of this lack of funding, but we're not the  
8        experts. MNR has to have enough people to plan and  
9        guide the efforts.

10                   Yes, we are an odd band of people with a  
11        set of objectives that conserve for all time the  
12        environment in which we either work or play or do both.

13                   We think this timber management plan is a  
14        good strategy, a plan which reflects the goals and  
15        objectives of the provincial government, MNR and the  
16        citizens they serve, but there are problems. More and  
17        better communication, flexibility to change quickly as  
18        the times change in resources. They have got to have  
19        three things: people, money and time.

20                   This plan is an excellent tool to be used  
21        in managing our forests. MNR cannot execute the plan  
22        without resources. The EAB recommendations must  
23        include the provision for adequate funding for this  
24        ministry and agency. Otherwise, the plan simply cannot  
25        be implemented adequately.

1                   The Ompah Conservation would like to  
2           thank the MNR for the opportunity to work as partners  
3           with them on the sustainable forestry program and, of  
4           course, we would like to thank the Environmental  
5           Assessment Board for giving us this opportunity.

6                   Thank you.

7                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much,  
8           gentlemen.

9                   MR. MARTEL: You don't mind then if the  
10          treasurer next April exceeds the \$9.3-billion deficit  
11          we now have?

12                  MR. ROBERTS: Some things have to be  
13          fixed.

14                  MR. MARTEL: The problem is which is  
15          ones.

16                  MR. ROBERTS: That's why I'm here tonight  
17          to prove that this one is an important one, like health  
18          and MOE.

19                  MR. MARTEL: Like health. The question  
20          is where would you cut?

21                  MR. ROBERTS: I think the answer is look  
22          into the future and forestry is a tremendously big  
23          investment that will pay dividends.

24                  MR. MARTEL: I think everyone agrees with  
25          you, but the simple question is where at this time



1 would you cut to not exceed or are you prepared to  
2 exceed the 9.3-billion deficit that was experienced  
3 this year with a shortfall of revenue last week to the  
4 provincial of another billion dollars straight out  
5 after a lack of returns from people spending in stores  
6 today. I mean, over a billion dollars just last week  
7 of revenues that didn't develop.

8 MR. ROBERTS: Then it's up to all of us  
9 to do what we are doing tonight, to prove they are  
10 needs to the people who have to make the decisions.

11 MR. WILSON: There is probably a lot  
12 smarter people than us wracking their brains at this  
13 moment where they are going to going to come up with  
14 \$9.3-billion. We don't know. None of us seem to know.

15 We do know that we have got an  
16 environment back there that everybody in the southern  
17 part of the province is using as a get-away.

18 Just to add to this. There is 220 square  
19 miles, of that 220 -- that's within the municipal  
20 boundaries of the three townships. 91 per cent is  
21 land; 9 per cent is water and it's clean water, clean,  
22 clear drinkable water; 60 per cent is Crown land; 40  
23 per cent of it is private land. It represents 171,000  
24 acres. It is a wilderness area. It's like 135  
25 permanent residents with, they say, three per resident

1 with a total population of 405 people with 96 lakes in  
2 that area in the country. It's worth looking after.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other  
4 questions?

5 Ms. Blastorah?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Madam  
7 Chair.

8 Gentlemen, you indicated that one of your  
9 primary concerns was with ongoing communication during  
10 the implementation of the plan, and I just wanted to  
11 ask you whether you thought the formation of a local  
12 citizens committee with representatives of groups such  
13 as yours on it that was involved not only during the  
14 preparation of plan, but had an ongoing involvement  
15 during the implementation, whether you thought that  
16 that would be one way and an effective way of helping  
17 to facilitate that ongoing communication after the plan  
18 is prepared?

19 MR. ROBERTS: I think that that's a must,  
20 but there are many other ideas and I don't want to take  
21 all of your time suggesting them, but one of the things  
22 we should do right away is make sure that there is a  
23 round table discussion with MNR and MOE and education  
24 to really get together and present a school program  
25 that's valid and do it not provincially wide. This is

1 something we -- our little pristine spot is just a  
2 little island. The environment is all of Canada.

3 Here's a chance for the education  
4 departments and these other ministries to get together  
5 and produce with the Canadian Teacher Federation a  
6 program that's taken up every day so our young people  
7 know what's going on.

8 It is shocking to live in a little hamlet  
9 like this that's right in the bush and going to the  
10 school and finding the children not really knowing  
11 what's happening.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was my  
13 only question. Thank you, gentlemen.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

15 Thank you very much, gentlemen, and thank  
16 the members of your association.

17 We are going to make Exhibit 1985, I  
18 believe it a hard copy of the slides shown by the Ompah  
19 Conservation Association.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1985: Hard copy of slides presented by  
21 the Ompah Conservation  
Association.

22 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on  
23 Mr. Christopher Sergeant.

24 CHRISTOPHER SERGEANT, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Sergeant has given the

1 Board a copy of the notes for his written presentation,  
2 as well as various correspondence between the Canadian  
3 Parks and Wilderness Society and various persons in the  
4 Ontario government, including the Ministers of  
5 Environment and Natural Resources. We will make this  
6 Exhibit 1986.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1986: Written presentation of  
8 Christopher Sergeant, along with  
various correspondence.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Sergeant.

10 MR. SERGEANT: Thank you very much.

11 I am the President of the Ottawa, Hall  
12 Chapter of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society,  
13 CPAWS as I will refer to the organization.

14 It is a national organization with about  
15 6,000 members across the country. The Ottawa, Hall  
16 chapter has about 800 members and until recently was  
17 the eastern most chapter of the society. We now have a  
18 Nova Scotia chapter.

19 We are distinct from the Toronto chapter,  
20 which is known as the Wildlands League, although we  
21 support the aims of the Forests for Tomorrow coalition  
22 which the Wildlands League is a member. We are not a  
23 member of Forests for Tomorrow ourselves. We certainly  
24 are supporters.

25 Most of the documentation I presented has



1 to do with this outstanding request for an individual  
2 environmental assessment of the Lanark Crown management  
3 unit timber management plan which was filed about three  
4 and a half years ago and we had never received any  
5 reply, yes or no, on this particular plan until I gave  
6 evidence at a meeting in January in Toronto of the  
7 Environmental Assessment Advisory Council to point out  
8 that we never had heard.

9 At that time I was shown a copy of a  
10 letter in which the legal staff of various ministries  
11 had been corresponding with each other, but had decided  
12 not to inform us of their deliberations, and subsequent  
13 to that we did get a letter from Ruth Grier, Minister  
14 of the Environment, asking us if we were still  
15 interested in the bump-up and we replied: Yes, we  
16 still are for the same reasons and probably the most  
17 important piece of documentation in there is the reply  
18 to Ms. Grier's letter.

19 I present this not because I plan to  
20 debate this particular request. It is just that it's a  
21 particularly good example of the problems that we find  
22 in dealing with our concerns with the MNR right across  
23 the province.

24 Now, there has been progress made. I  
25 have to give credit where credit is due, but we still

1 have a long way to go in the protection of natural  
2 ecosystems. Our society believes that natural  
3 ecosystems are the life support system for all human  
4 beings not just something that can be used or taken  
5 from.

6 We feel that there is far too much  
7 emphasis on the extraction of resources and the  
8 recreational aspect. It is always, what can the  
9 environment do -- what can the environment give to  
10 human beings. We feel that we have to give something  
11 back. We have a duty to look after our forests and  
12 timber activities are without a doubt the most  
13 intrusive type of activities in the Crown lands of  
14 Ontario. So that is why we feel it is so important.

15 So we have many committees, but we have  
16 two that tend to deal with timber management plans or  
17 timber management activities on Crown land. The first  
18 one I will just deal with quickly because I'm not a  
19 member of that committee, although I have had some  
20 input, and I'm sure you have heard a lot of testimony  
21 from Forests for Tomorrow, but we have noted problems  
22 with -- particularly with the two provincial parks  
23 which have commercial logging inside them, being  
24 Algonquin Park and Lake Superior Provincial Park.

25 I won't say anything at all really about

1       Algonquin because I've only got a few minutes to talk,  
2       but Lake Superior Park is a provincial park, is an  
3       example that seems to have gone seriously wrong, at  
4       least in the sense that people even within the MNR that  
5       I have spoken to have said that the logging activities  
6       inside Lake Superior Provincial Park have not really  
7       been -- far from being environmentally sustainable,  
8       have not really even been profitable and it has been  
9       described as a bit of a dog's breakfast.

10               So we have been waiting for several years  
11       in hopes that logging would be phased out inside the  
12       park, but no word yet.

13               The other problems we have a lot, seem to  
14       crop up a lot are with waterway provincial parks. The  
15       well-known example being Missinaibi Park, also Chapleau  
16       Nemegosenda in the same district or at least in the  
17       Chapleau District, Misissagi Waterway Provincial Park  
18       and right here in our backyard, the Lower Matawaska and  
19       I include with that the Centennial Lake Nature Reserve  
20       Provincial Park which is nearby.

21               The problem here is not logging in the  
22       park, but it is right up to the park boundaries and we  
23       feel that particularly with waterway parks that to  
24       leave only the minimum 200 metres on either of side of  
25       a river does not allow for ecological integrity. It's

1 simply not -- in the long term it is not viable as an  
2 ecosystem or as a park if there is large scale clearcut  
3 logging or small scale clearcutting logging right up to  
4 the boundaries. In some cases there are areas of  
5 concern, perhaps 30 metres area of concern, but the  
6 overall effect is still the same. It's destruction of  
7 the ecological integrity of the park.

8 So I think that's all I will say right  
9 now about provincial parks and timber management on  
10 Crown land.

11 Specifically with regard to the Matawaska  
12 area, I am also a Chairman of the Matawaska Committee  
13 which has been dealing for a few years now with the  
14 four districts, the Carleton Place District, Tweed,  
15 Bancroft and Pembroke. I understand that with the  
16 reorganization of the MNR that we will only be dealing  
17 with three districts now. It will be Carleton Place,  
18 Bancroft and Pembroke. That will make things perhaps a  
19 little easier.

20 In fact, this is one of the problems  
21 we've had, that timber management plans being very  
22 large, unwieldy documents. To find out what's  
23 happening you have to go to all of these different  
24 districts. When you are dealing with an area, taking  
25 Ompah as an example, the Ompah area is very close to



1 the boundary. It's in the Tweed District, but it's  
2 very close to the boundary of the Carleton Place  
3 District and also the Pembroke District. So to find  
4 out what's going on in that small area or the  
5 surrounding areas you have to do a lot of driving.

6 Now, we believe that the constraint  
7 approach to timber management is fundamentally unsound  
8 because it starts with the assumption that all Crown  
9 land is available for logging and then proceeds to  
10 subtract certain areas one by one, parks, shorelines,  
11 areas of concern, areas of natural and scientific  
12 interest, stands of rare plants, stick nests, heron  
13 rookeries, et cetera, et cetera.

14 The problem with this is that we the  
15 environmentalists are put in a defensive position right  
16 from the start because we are seen as the ones who are  
17 preventing the foresters from doing their work. We are  
18 the ones who are always pushing for larger areas of  
19 concern, for more areas of concern, for more parks.

20 We feel that we shouldn't have to be  
21 constantly fighting this battle. We feel that the MNR  
22 should be -- from the start there should be areas zoned  
23 not for logging. It seems like a fairly simple  
24 concept. They have this concept in the United States.  
25 They are called roadless areas, they are called

1 wilderness areas. We don't seem to have them here. We  
2 have provincial parks, we have wilderness parks and  
3 there are no wilderness provincial parks in southern  
4 Ontario whatsoever.

5 We were told when we looked into this  
6 that the park that represented the wilderness park for  
7 the five E site region was, in fact, Killarney  
8 Provincial Park which is not even in southern Ontario.  
9 We have a few small wilderness zones in Algonquin Park  
10 and that's basically it.

11 Incidentally, if you are looking for ways  
12 to save money, and I'm sure everyone in government is,  
13 it seems fairly obvious that to zone areas as  
14 wilderness and to simply prescribe -- the management  
15 prescription is simply no management, that's a very  
16 good way to save money.

17 I say that quite seriously. We feel that  
18 there is a preponderance -- well, the MNR's approach  
19 sort of naturally leads to forestry being the dominant  
20 consideration in all cases. It seems that if there is  
21 a dispute -- well, not a dispute, let's say, but if  
22 there is a question about a certain area, whether or  
23 not it should be logged, then it is one in which the  
24 natural environment, the option of not logging seems to  
25 generally lose, although this is improving slowly.

1                   The other point is the District Land Use  
2       Guidelines which timber plans are based on. These are,  
3       for the most part, 10 years old, horribly out of date.  
4       I use the word horribly because words such as  
5       ecosystems are not even used in these. They are  
6       focused almost totally on extraction of resources,  
7       extraction of timber, extraction of minerals, aggregate  
8       resources, deer, moose, fish.

9                   There is nothing -- well, I wouldn't say  
10      nothing, but there is very, very little emphasis on  
11      protection or on biodiversity which, to be fair, that  
12      term perhaps didn't exist 10 years ago, but it needs to  
13      be put in there now and we can't wait.

14                  There have been modifications to the  
15      District Land Use Guidelines, but unfortunately they  
16      are scattered all over the place. As Mr. Ken McRae  
17      pointed out, they are different in different districts.  
18      They are not standardized throughout the province and  
19      this makes it very difficult to deal with them. It  
20      seems that these land use guidelines have been patched  
21      up to the point where there are more patches than what  
22      is left of the original document. They simply don't  
23      work anymore.

24                  We also feel that the featured species  
25      approach has serious flaws as well because if you are

1 considering biodiversity you simply can't look at a  
2 handful of species. It is a start, but it won't do the  
3 job, especially if white-tailed deer is used as a  
4 featured species because there are already problems  
5 with too many deer in southern Ontario as we have seen  
6 in Point Pelee, Rondeau Provincial Park, Long Point and  
7 other areas.

8 We need to look at rare species and give  
9 more weight to the rare species than to the common  
10 ones, particularly when we are looking at biodiversity.  
11 It's not enough to just count the number of species.  
12 You have to say what proportion of rare species are  
13 there. It's quite clear that if you do a lot of  
14 logging, if you do a lot of clearcutting and if you  
15 have a lot of abandoned farm land which is slowly  
16 reverting back to forest, as you do in eastern Ontario,  
17 it is quite common, you are going to have a lot of  
18 deer, you are going to have a lot of rabbits, you are  
19 going to have grouse, you are going to have a lot of  
20 the common species, but those aren't the important  
21 ones.

22 The important ones are the ones which are  
23 endangered. On the verge of extinction in many cases,  
24 and it is important to realize in southern Ontario,  
25 yes, the clearcuts are not as large in southern



1 Ontario, it's true, but we have greater diversity of  
2 species, too. So we have to be a lot more careful than  
3 we are in northern Ontario, particularly when we deal  
4 with plant species. For example, eastern Ontario,  
5 especially the Ompah area again is second only in the  
6 number of species of orchids. It is second only to the  
7 Bruce Peninsula. So there is an incredible diversity  
8 of plant species and these are barely mentioned in  
9 timber management plans. They are coming into the  
10 management approach and we applaud that and we would  
11 like to see a lot more consideration of that.

12 To give an example. In the documentation  
13 I have a letter from Lynn McLeod, the former Minister  
14 Of Natural Resources, replying to a letter I had sent  
15 about my concerns in the Matawaska Crown management  
16 unit, the Pembroke District, that the rate of  
17 clearcutting seemed to be very high, particularly the  
18 amount of clearcutting around the lower Matawaska  
19 Provincial Park and the Centennial Lake Nature Reserve  
20 Park.

21 The Centennial Lake Nature Reserve Park  
22 had already been cut down twice in size since it was  
23 first proposed and actually very little of it -- of the  
24 original proposed area left and it seemed that as soon  
25 as the boundaries are fixed clearcutting began around

1 the borders of the park. As if to say, now that the  
2 park is created there will never be any possible of  
3 enlarging it because of the intensity of the forestry  
4 operations around the park.

5 We are concerned about plans to fuel  
6 electrical generating stations with pulp wood species  
7 like poplar and birch because that will -- yes, it will  
8 encourage better utilization of species that were  
9 previously just left in the woods to rot, but it's also  
10 important to realize that you have to leave a certain  
11 amount of woody material to rot in the woods.

12 If you remove everything, if you take the  
13 good valuable species and use them for sawlogs and then  
14 you use everything else to fuel electrical generating  
15 stations, then you have removed effectively the bulk of  
16 the nutrients from the forest. That's not sustainable  
17 in the long term.

18 Finally, I would like to talk briefly  
19 about old growth forests. We do have old growth  
20 forests in the Matawaska area. I have seen them  
21 myself. They are not as large as the ones in Temagami  
22 or Blind River or areas in northeastern Ontario, but we  
23 don't want them to be ignored.

24 We don't want to get into a discussion of  
25 exactly what old growth means. We feel that most

1 people can recognize them when they see them. There  
2 have been definitions which could be modified for --  
3 most of the definitions came out of west coast, but  
4 they can be modified to suit Ontario's standards and we  
5 are very concerned. We are almost afraid to point out  
6 where the old growth stands are because we feel that  
7 the policy of the MNR is to cut the oldest stands  
8 first. So if we map out all the old growth stands and  
9 make it public, then we're afraid they might disappear  
10 very quickly.

11 We would like to see significant stands  
12 of old growth forests, southern Ontario on Crown land,  
13 removed from timber management with particular emphasis  
14 on white pine, red pine, but particularly hemlock and  
15 beech which do not occur in northeastern Ontario.  
16 There is a different competition of old growth forest.

17 Hemlock especially is -- the older stands  
18 of hemlock are having trouble regenerating and we need  
19 to look at better protection of old growth stands,  
20 particularly in the northern part of the Tweed District  
21 and the southern part of the Pembroke District.

22 So I think that covers a lot of ground  
23 and rather superficially I'm afraid.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sergeant.

25 Which plans were you referring with

1       respect to using poplar and birch to fuel electrical  
2       generating stations?

3               MR. SERGEANT: I had understood that this  
4       had been proposed for the Pembroke District, but I  
5       haven't seen the details. It's just something that may  
6       turn up, it may be considered in future and we have  
7       some concerns about it.

8               MADAM CHAIR: Your concerns being that  
9       this material is productive with respect to nutrients  
10      and so forth on the forest floor?

11              MR. SERGEANT: Well, the point is that if  
12      this idea was developed to the fullest, then it would  
13      encourage clearcutting. It would encourage large  
14      clearcuts because poplar and birch regenerate rather  
15      quickly so you would almost be encouraging stands to  
16      stay perpetually in poplar and birch because you can  
17      cut them every few years, but you will be losing all  
18      your ecosystem values. You have got a very simplified  
19      ecosystem. In a sense it's almost like having a tree  
20      farm, in fact. It is monoculture or biculture, you  
21      might say.

22              MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sergeant.

23              Are there any...

24              MR. MARTEL: In your part two of the park  
25      management committees, you are unhappy with the



1 boundary on the waterway park of 200 metres.

2 Do you have a specific figure or would  
3 you look at it dependent on the structure of the land  
4 in a specific area to determine how wide you would  
5 envisage those buffers to be?

6 MR. SERGEANT: It would, of course, have  
7 to be decided on an individual case-by-case basis,  
8 which is a bit of a cop out, but in general we'd say  
9 the larger the better.

10 It is clear that 200 meters is totally  
11 inadequate. It's a facade almost. It may protect the  
12 clarity of the water to a certain degree, but the point  
13 is that we should be encouraging eco-tourism,  
14 non-consumptive tourism. You know, people will come  
15 from Europe, from Japan, from all over the world to see  
16 Canadian wilderness, but their impression will  
17 immediately be destroyed when they walk 200 metres away  
18 from the river and see clearcuts as far as the eye can  
19 see. It simply doesn't work from an ecosystem point of  
20 view or from a human enjoyment point of view, tourism  
21 point of view either.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.  
23 Sergeant?

24 Mr. Cassidy?

25 MR. CASSIDY: I am interested in your

1 discussion on old growth forest and I know you don't  
2 want to define it for us, and you say there are old  
3 growth forests in this area.

4 My information is that this area is home  
5 to some of the oldest logging history that's ever  
6 occurred in Canada back to the 1800s. Are these  
7 original old growth stands or are these second old  
8 growth stands that you were talking about?

9 MR. SERGEANT: In the area I'm talking  
10 about, the northern part of Tweed and the southern part  
11 of the Pembroke District, a lot of that land is so  
12 rugged that it was considered inaccessible and there  
13 was no logging.

14 Now, there is a history of fires, but we  
15 feel, and I think the experts will back us up, that  
16 there have always been forest fires naturally occurring  
17 and the old growth characteristics can survive forest  
18 fires. They cannot survive intensive logging, but this  
19 particular area never really underwent intensive  
20 logging and some areas never underwent any logging at  
21 all because it was too expensive.

22 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. Those are my  
23 questions.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn?

25 MS. SEABORN: Yes, thank you, Madam

1 Chair.

2 Mr. Sergeant, I am counsel for the  
3 Ministry of the Environment in these proceedings. I  
4 just want to ask you a couple of questions of  
5 clarification in relation to the Lanark designation  
6 request.

7 I understand that your evidence was that  
8 you gave testimony earlier this year in front of the  
9 Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee?

10 MR. SERGEANT: Mm-hmm.

11 MS. SEABORN: Were you aware that their  
12 report was released to the public last week by the  
13 Ministry of the Environment?

14 MR. SERGEANT: No, I wasn't aware.  
15 Perhaps it was because the original request for the  
16 Lanark Crown management unit was not made by me, but  
17 our former nation president. So perhaps he has the  
18 document.

19 MS. SEABORN: Who is that individual?

20 MR. SERGEANT: Dr. Ted Mosquin.

21 MS. SEABORN: Just for your information  
22 and just to clarify this point, Madam Chair, one of the  
23 letters that was filed last week with the Board was a  
24 letter to Mr. Mosquin, so I am not surprised that Mr.  
25 Sergeant hasn't received that correspondence yet.

1                   The Minister has made a decision in  
2           relation to the Lanark designation request and I would  
3           be happy to provide Mr. Sergeant and his organization  
4           with that correspondence.

5                   MR. SERGEANT: Thank you.

6                   MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

7                   Ms. Blastorah?

8                   MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Sergeant, you are  
9           aware -- or are you aware of the sustainable forestry  
10          initiative relatively recently announced by the  
11          Minister of Natural Resources which includes a project  
12          in relation to developing working definitions for old  
13          growth and beginning to identify areas that fit those  
14          definitions?

15                   MR. SERGEANT: Yes.

16                   MS. BLASTORAH: You are aware of that.  
17          Would you agree that that's a first step to identifying  
18          the types of areas that you have been describing  
19          tonight?

20                   MR. SERGEANT: Yes, and Dr. Ted Mosquin  
21          has applied to be involved in that process, as I  
22          understand.

23                   We are extremely concerned that the speed  
24          of the process be fast enough that these last remnants  
25          of old growth in southern Ontario not be logged before



1       they can be mapped. It's a race against time.

2                   MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions,  
3       Madam Chair.

4                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
5       Sergeant.

6                   The Board will now call on Mr. Wayne  
7       Young.

8                   WAYNE YOUNG, Sworn

9                   MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Young has given the  
10       Board a map of forest operations in southern Ontario  
11       and I assume the boundaries of Domtar's various  
12       operations in the area of the undertaking.

13                   MR. YOUNG: That's correct, Madam Chair.

14                   MADAM CHAIR: This this will become  
15       Exhibit 1987.

16       ---EXHIBIT NO. 1987: Map of forest operations in  
17                               southern Ontario re the  
18                               boundaries of Domtar's various  
19                               operations in the area of the  
20                               undertaking submitted by Wayne  
21                               Young.

22                   MADAM CHAIR: Please, go ahead, Mr.  
23       Young.

24                   MR. YOUNG: Thank you, Madam Chair. It  
25       is a pleasure to sit before yourself and Mr. Martel and  
26       provide some more evidence.

27                   I am here today on behalf of Domtar Inc.

1 and specifically Domtar Forest Products. We operate in  
2 eastern Canada, specifically in Ontario I am going to  
3 address today. We have operations in northern Ontario.  
4 We operate a pulp mill in the Red Rock area in northern  
5 Ontario and we also operate a sawmill in White River.  
6 The pulp mill in Red Rock produces liner board and  
7 newsprint and our sawmill in White River produces  
8 dimensional lumber.

9 The areas that supply those in northern  
10 Ontario are the Domtar/Armstrong management unit, and I  
11 understand the Board had an enjoyable tour up there a  
12 couple of weeks ago fighting some snow storms.

13 We also have the Lake Nipigon Forest  
14 which is an FMA and the White River Forest which is an  
15 FMA. I might add those three areas that supply our two  
16 mills in northern Ontario are Crown land.

17 The map that I have produced today  
18 outlines the operations in southern Ontario that I want  
19 to address today and specifically eastern Ontario. I  
20 just want to outline that the map produced as evidence  
21 is produced by GS technology.

22 I just want to clarify one thing that  
23 Andy Welch from Dendron mentioned. We have utilized  
24 the services of Dendron and some of the technology. We  
25 have some used some low level photography information,

1 approximately seven or eight years with Dendron. We  
2 have used them for some GIS technology and I know some  
3 of the other companies have used them. Some of the  
4 examples presented by (inaudible) Perron and  
5 Quebec-Ontario Paper show some of that technology being  
6 transferred from Dendron to the private companies.

7 Domtar operates a pulp and paper mill in  
8 Cornwall. We produce 250,000 metric tonnes of fine  
9 paper per year at that mill. It is a bleach kraft  
10 mill. We utilize 250 metric tonnes of hardwood pulp  
11 and we also use softwood pulp produced by our  
12 operations in northern Quebec to supplement that.

13 We have six paper machines. Our No. 1  
14 paper machine was installed well over a hundred years  
15 ago in 1889. We produce 500 grades of fine papers in  
16 various colour, weights, grades and coatings. The  
17 majority of our product is shipped domestically, 60 per  
18 cent approximately domestically, 30 per cent goes to  
19 the United States and 10 per cent offshore and that is  
20 changing as global markets expand and market conditions  
21 expand.

22 Just recently we are running some tests  
23 at our Cornwall mill as far as recycling of fine paper  
24 and we are looking at that possibility as one of your  
25 functions at at Cornwall mill, probably in conjunction

1 with our other pulp mill in Windsor, a recycling  
2 type venture for that pulp mill.

3 We employ approximately 1,200 employees  
4 at our Cornwall mill with an annual payroll in excess  
5 of \$50-million. We are the major employer in Cornwall.

6 We also operate a pulp and paper mill in  
7 Trenton. It is a sulphur free, semi-chemical  
8 mechanical process. We produce 150,000 metric tonnes  
9 of corrugated material per year and it is that  
10 corrugated material that we send to our box converting  
11 plants, along with some of the raw materials  
12 specifically out Red Rock to make cardboard boxes. I  
13 think anybody that has bought a case of beer has  
14 probably used some of our material, corrugated material  
15 out of Trenton and liner board out of Red Rock.

16 Our trend mill utilizes 75,000 over dried  
17 metric tonnes of hardwood pulp and the remainder are  
18 finished, another 50 per cent approximately, is from  
19 old corrugated containers. We have been involved in  
20 recycling in our Trenton mill for approximately 25  
21 years.

22 I think Mr. Boswell led evidence on what  
23 behalf of the OFIA, that industry has been involved in  
24 recycling for years. We initially, about 25 years,  
25 started recycling post -- pardon me, pre-consumer waste



1 material from box clippings and roll ends from other  
2 producers. In approximately 1985 we initiate a  
3 post-consumer recycling venture utilizing corrugated  
4 containers from people like Loblaws, A&P.

5 We have one paper machine and we do, as I  
6 say, use a lot of that material internally at our paper  
7 converting plants. Recently we have developed some  
8 offshore markets and we do ship offshore.

9 It's a fairly small mill. We employ  
10 about 140 employees at that mill with an annual payroll  
11 of 4- to \$5-million. Again, besides the armed forces  
12 base in Trenton it is the major employer in Trenton.

13 The wood supply for those mills, I am  
14 going to address Trenton first. The wood supply for  
15 our Trenton mill, we have over a hundred suppliers from  
16 the surrounding area supplying that 75,000 oven dried  
17 metric tonnes. That wood comes generally in pulp wood  
18 form. We do accept some sawmill chips that are dried  
19 from local hardwood sawmills in the area.

20 The majority of our wood comes from Crown  
21 land. About 50 per cent of the wood comes from Crown  
22 land. A certain portion comes from private land and we  
23 also have an industrial freehold and the map that I  
24 submitted outlines the industry freehold that we have  
25 in the Gilmore area. It's just outside the area of the

1       undertaking or just along the boundary, I guess.

2                       We actively manage that 22,000 hectares  
3       and we harvest about 16,000 oven dried tonnes of wood  
4       from that in pulp that is directed to our mill and  
5       logs. I should back up. We don't operate that  
6       ourselves as a woodland operation. We have independent  
7       contractors operate that.

8                       A lot of our contractors are very similar  
9       to Mr. Snider that spoke before myself. A lot of  
10      family operations, three to four, five people directly  
11      involved in that. Most of those people work, live,  
12      play, recreate in that area in the small communities  
13      such as Gilmore, Pembroke, Bancroft.

14                      Mr. Snider outlined that the wood that we  
15      receive at Trenton is the lower end as far as quality.  
16      About 75 per cent of our wood that we accept at the  
17      mill in is in poplar. We have utilization standards  
18      where we can accept up to 50 per cent of rot in the  
19      wood and we will take down to two-inch material. We are  
20      able to do that because we do not debark the wood at  
21      our mill. We chip it and it goes directly into our  
22      digester. So the quality allows us to accept that  
23      lower grade material.

24                      The fact that Trenton accepts and  
25      utilizes this lower end actually provides more

1 opportunity for enhanced forest management in the area.  
2 Mr. Snider explained very well how we takes the highest  
3 quality material out first, the veneer is directed to  
4 veneer mills, he then takes out the sawlog material,  
5 there is a firewood component if the market dictates  
6 and then the lower quality hardwood pulp comes to our  
7 mill.

8 Our wood supply for Cornwall is very  
9 similar. We have approximately 125 independent  
10 suppliers that supply both from private and Crown  
11 lands. I should point out that since our mill is on  
12 the boundary and we don't look at that boundary as a  
13 limitation to supply, we do accept 50 per cent of  
14 our -- do obtain 50 per cent of our supply from the  
15 United States, including from our industrial freehold  
16 lands in New York State which is outlined on the map  
17 again and that area is situated entirely within the  
18 Adirondack State Park. It is about 106,000 acres and  
19 we do actively manage that for timber production.

20 The other half of our wood supply comes  
21 from Canada. Again, most of it comes from Ontario.  
22 About 10 per cent we do obtain from Quebec, but the  
23 majority comes from Ontario. Again, from private and  
24 Crown land.

25 Our Cornwall pulp mill is able to accept

1       any hardwood species. We take all and any hardwood  
2       species in four foot length and that's one key that we  
3       look upon that by taking it in four foot lengths this  
4       allows greater utilization of hardwood tops and limbs  
5       by taking it in a shorter length.

6               Again, since we are able to accept poplar  
7       and some of the lower density woods we tend to favour  
8       proper forest management, and the fact that in managing  
9       our hardwood forest through selection logging you tend  
10      to go in and improve the quality of that forest and you  
11      are trying to improve the form, the species and the  
12      quality and by doing that you tend to take out the  
13      poplar which is a faster growing tree, shorter lived  
14      and you are trying to favour the higher density  
15      hardwoods.

16             Another one of our wood supplies to  
17      Domtar is our private land forestry program in eastern  
18      Ontario. I just want to divert very briefly and  
19      explain about the Eastern Ontario Forestry Development  
20      Program that is actually outside the area of the  
21      undertaking, but I think it has some ramifications that  
22      I would like to discuss.

23             Domtar got involved in a private land  
24      forestry program in 1974. We initially purchased a  
25      band of agricultural land to establish hybrid poplar



1 to supply our mill. That program has continued since  
2 '74 and has evolved into the Eastern Ontario Forestry  
3 Development Program which is a tri-partied agreement  
4 between the Ministry of Natural Resources, Domtar and  
5 the private land owners. There's two aspects to that  
6 program. One of them is the reforestation aspect where  
7 we will establish hybrid poplar on idle, agricultural  
8 land looking at a short rotation of about 12 to 14  
9 years.

10 The other aspect is the management of  
11 woodlots. Eastern Ontario is primarily on agricultural  
12 land. Many farm woodlots -- we are working with the  
13 owners of those farm woodlots as far as commercial  
14 harvest, precommercial thinning and some stand  
15 improvement.

16 Under this program we work with the  
17 private owner. We must definitely be aware of the  
18 benefits or concerns that the private owner has in his  
19 woodlot and some of those concerns are habitat,  
20 recreation, aesthetics, firewood or maple syrup  
21 production and timber production and that's definitely  
22 not an all inclusive list.

23 So, therefore, we must understand those  
24 concerns and those objectives and make sure we balance  
25 those in managing those private woodlots and that takes

1 a lot of work, a lot of direct communication with the  
2 private land owners. We have an educational component  
3 of our private land forestry program where we promote  
4 our program through associations and field days and  
5 field trips with the owners. We attend numerous  
6 affairs and trade shows in order to promote that  
7 program.

8 We have presently 6,700 hectares under  
9 management within 385 parcels of land. They are very  
10 small, isolated parcels of land. We just recently had  
11 a review, an independent audit of our program as part  
12 of our order-in-council under that Eastern Ontario  
13 Forestry Development Program and one of the  
14 recommendations was to extend that for another five  
15 years. We are pleased with that program and we, in  
16 fact, have initiated that private land forestry program  
17 in Trenton this year.

18 I guess what I want to say is that we  
19 really have a unique wood supply situation for both  
20 mills and that unique wood supply situation involves  
21 private lands, Crown lands, our industrial freeholds  
22 which come into play and also sawmill residues in the  
23 form of chips.

24 Crown land in eastern Ontario in the  
25 eastern -- the old eastern region, approximately 20 per

1 cent of the area is Crown land. The rest is privately  
2 owned. At both mills, Cornwall and Trenton, we do  
3 obtain volume from Crown lands in the area of the  
4 undertaking in Bancroft, Tweed, Lanark and Matawaska  
5 area and towards that Domtar has a five-year volume  
6 agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources in  
7 that general area for 90,450 cubic metres of hardwood  
8 pulp from the Crown lands. We have first right of  
9 refusal to accept that wood.

10 I think that volume agreement has  
11 provided stability, has provided stability for Domtar  
12 in the forms of fiber supply to our two mills and it  
13 has created stability to the numerous independent  
14 contractors that operate in that area.

15 Mr. Snider mentioned that in the past a  
16 lot of his wood went to firewood. He has recently  
17 changed that, he is able to supply the mills with a  
18 steady supply of materials. So there is some stability  
19 in that.

20 I had an opportunity just recently to  
21 visit operations in Lanark Country with the Ministry of  
22 Natural Resources' staff at Carleton Place. I believe  
23 some of areas I looked at were some of the areas that  
24 the EA Board looked at about three years ago on a site  
25 visit.

1                   The Crown land in Lanark management unit  
2           is managed under approved timber management plan and  
3           the comments that I have is I believe there is good,  
4           competent Ministry staff up there with a good timber  
5           management plan. I would echo the sentiments of Ompah  
6           Conservation that the Ministry has produced some good  
7           timber management plans.

8                   I have come from northern Ontario where I  
9           have been involved in timber management plans and have  
10          prepared numerous ones myself and I have reviewed their  
11          timber management plan and it is a good document, a  
12          good working document.

13                   I had a chance to see implementation of  
14          the document which is even more important, as the Ompah  
15          people expressed and I saw shoreline aesthetics being  
16          taken care of as far as operations, I saw AOCs to  
17          protect red shouldered hawk, I saw installation of a  
18          bridge across a crossing that looked like it came right  
19          off the pages of the Ministry's Road Construction  
20          Guidelines.

21                   I was impressed by the loggers. They  
22          were aware of the guidelines, they are aware of the  
23          AOCs and the values they had to protect and they were  
24          cooperating with the Ministry. In fact, one of the  
25          small independent loggers up there, his son is taking



1 over the family business and he is a graduate forester.  
2 The other operation I actually looked at, the son was a  
3 graduate forest technician. So I think the people are  
4 educating themselves and are aware of the issues.

5 The Ministry has just initiated a new  
6 planning process and I just received an invitation from  
7 the Ministry staff to participate in the first inaugural  
8 meeting for the new timber management plan to be held  
9 next Wednesday in Carleton Place and I look forward on  
10 behalf Domtar to working with the Ministry through the  
11 timber management planning process with really the  
12 other stakeholders, including people like the Ompah  
13 conservation authority.

14 In summary, the land base in eastern  
15 Ontario is very unique. It is like northern Ontario  
16 where there is large expanses of Crown land. We have  
17 agricultural lands, we have Crown lands, we have county  
18 forests, we have private woodlots both large and small,  
19 some associated with farming. We have industrial  
20 freeholds.

21 This area is used extensively. We have  
22 heard some of the history of hundreds of years of  
23 logging operations, a group like Ompah that has been  
24 involved in conservation activities since 1951. A lot  
25 of people have used and will continue to use this area.

1                   This area is also critical to the wood  
2       supply of not only Domtar's mills, but to other sawmills  
3       and some pulp and paper mills in Quebec. I should  
4       mention that Domtar's mill in Trenton and Cornwall are  
5       the only mills located in eastern Ontario. The closest  
6       mill is in Thorold the one closer I guess is in  
7       Espanola.

8                   The wood supply in eastern Ontario is a  
9       delicate balance involving hundreds of small  
10      independent logging contractors that operate and live  
11      and recreate on that diverse land base. Any artificial  
12      constraints that are put on the crown portion of this  
13      land base or, for that matter, any portion of the land  
14      base; for example, single use on Crown lands, will  
15      upset this balance.

16                  As I say, even know the Crown land is a  
17      small minor component of the eastern material, about 20  
18      per cent, it is an integral part of the wood supply  
19      to Domtar, eastern Ontario and really to the overall  
20      economic stability of eastern Ontario.

21                  I want to thank the Board for the  
22      opportunity to address you at these hearings. Thank  
23      you.

24                  MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
25      Young.

1 Are there any questions for Mr. Young?

2 One question, Mr. Young. On the Sher-Don  
3 freehold in New York State, is that a U.S. national  
4 forest or is that a state...

5 MR. YOUNG: That is a state forest.

6 MADAM CHAIR: A state forest.

7 MR. YOUNG: Yes. Our operations are  
8 right in the middle of the state forest. The state  
9 forest is, again, made up of private lands, industrial  
10 freeholds and state forests.

11 So, again, it is the same type of  
12 situation as eastern Ontario. It is a real balance of  
13 land base, both industrial freehold, private lands and  
14 state forest.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Do you manage that land any  
16 differently than you do in Ontario?

17 MR. YOUNG: No.

18 MADAM CHAIR: In eastern Ontario?

19 MR. YOUNG: No.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much,  
21 Mr. Young.

22 The Board is going to take a 20-minute  
23 break now. We are going to come back and hear five  
24 more presentations, but my notes indicate that they  
25 will be 10 and 15 minutes each. Thank you.

1 ---Recess at 8:30 p.m.

2 ---On resuming at 9:00 p.m.

3 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on  
4 Mr. Jim Wood who is representing the Western Canada  
5 Wilderness Committee, the Ottawa Branch.

6 JIM WOOD, Sworn

7 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Wood has given the  
8 Board written material to support his submission. This  
9 consists of hard copies of his slides and an article,  
10 What's in Future Forests, the British Columbia  
11 Environmental Network Forest Policy. This material  
12 will be Exhibit 1988.

13 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1988: Written submission of Jim Wood,  
14 along with various  
correspondence.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr. Wood.

16 MR. WOOD: Thank you, Madam Chair. On  
17 behalf of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee I  
18 would like to thank you very much for this opportunity  
19 to appear before you both.

20 As a general note, I would like to  
21 mention that we didn't receive the environmental  
22 assessment review material. So I am taking a remember  
23 general approach based on the wilderness committee's  
24 experiences in the provincial, national and  
25 international forest and wilderness issues areas. I



1 would like to reserve the option, if it's possible, to  
2 make further suggestions at a later date.

3 In general, the presentation deals with  
4 the need to have an encompassing review mechanism that  
5 ensures that the cumulative impacts of forestry are  
6 addressed. We are looking for a strategic vision for  
7 the long-term that involves government, the forest  
8 industry, the public and other industries.

9 Two principal points to make today deal  
10 in the areas of the environment assessment review  
11 process and forest management practices.

12 I will conclude with some broad brush  
13 recommendations dealing with more access required by  
14 the public to information, more public involvement in  
15 the decision-making process, wide ranging impact  
16 analysis should be required in the watershed, wildlife,  
17 forest products and tourism areas and that it is all  
18 dependent -- all of this is dependent on the  
19 enforcement of updated policies, statutes, standards  
20 and law. The next slide, please.

21 If I might, just a brief word of  
22 introduction on the Western Canada Wilderness  
23 committee. You might think it somewhat peculiar that  
24 an organization with a name like that is appearing  
25 before you, but we are a non-profit Canadian

1 organization working for preservation and protection of  
2 Canadian and international wilderness.

3 We work through research and education to  
4 increase the public's awareness of wilderness issues.  
5 We have about 30,000 members in Canada, about 1,000 of  
6 those are Ontario members and about 200 to 300 in the  
7 Ottawa area.

8 We wish to promote ecologically  
9 sustainable communities. By that we wish to keep  
10 communities alive through viable forest practices such  
11 that we have forests in the future.

12 We don't support the present forestry  
13 practices. We are looking forwards more secondary  
14 manufacturing and that these policies and much of the  
15 information that I will be presenting to you today is  
16 completely supported by forestry professionals.

17 We have other our own professional  
18 forester working with the wilderness committee with  
19 over 30 years' experience with the British Columbia  
20 government and we have several others with over 5 to 10  
21 years of forestry and ecological experience in both  
22 industry and government positions.

23 Thirdly, our work is solely through  
24 lawful means. We do not participation in any form of  
25 civil disobedience. As I mentioned earlier, we are

1 primarily focused in the areas of public awareness and  
2 education and the creation of wilderness areas in  
3 Canada and throughout the world.

4 We have been successful primarily because  
5 we are a cooperative group. We work generally as a  
6 team and with as many other environmental organizations  
7 and with industries and with government as practical.  
8 As a sign of our success we were awarded this year an  
9 environmental achievement award for being the most  
10 effective environmental organization in Canada  
11 throughout 1991.

12 This is one of over 30 major  
13 environmental achievements that we have achieved by  
14 working together, again, with other groups over the  
15 past 10 years and two examples that I can put forward  
16 that would be pertinent today are we help set a legal  
17 precedent guaranteeing public access to Crown lands  
18 under free farm licences in 1988 and this year,  
19 together with the Sierra Legal Defence Fund, we set a  
20 legal precedent that no logging roads should be built  
21 without approved logging permits.

22 The next slide, please. Given that we  
23 didn't receive -- or I didn't receive the environmental  
24 assessment package, and that's not really a complaint  
25 as it gave me an opportunity to meet with some of your

1 staff and discover what a cooperative group that they  
2 were, but in wandering about the room and looking at  
3 the displays I was somewhat puzzled and pleased to see  
4 that we were all using the same language and concern  
5 for the environment, concern for a public voice. These  
6 were all concerns that were being evidenced by all of  
7 the displays.

8 Again, it was somewhat puzzling for me as  
9 I started to wonder, what is the problem, what's the  
10 point? If everyone is agreeing, then why do we really  
11 really need this environmental assessment review  
12 process.

13 So the conclusion that I came to was that  
14 what we were really arguing about was a question of  
15 degree, that we knew that we needed a public voice, but  
16 the question is, how do we ensure that we have an  
17 effective public voice or even is there a requirement  
18 for a public voice in the decision-making process.

19 So if the problem is that the public  
20 voice is not effective, then the question is, how do we  
21 make it more effective, and there are many bullets on  
22 this particular slide that deal with, again, some  
23 general strategies towards ensuring that complete  
24 reviews provides for an effective public voice.

25 So how do we make the public voice more



1 effective? We require an inventory and from the  
2 inventory we will develop strategic plans and policies  
3 for a sustainable forest and for the wilderness. Based  
4 on this inventory we can have a more detailed  
5 examination of each case by the environmental  
6 assessment Board.

7 I was somewhat surprised to see the size  
8 of the area that's under consideration by this  
9 particular Board. I believe that in the end we would  
10 be better served by perhaps first looking at it in the  
11 whole and then considering the smaller cases on a  
12 case-by-case basis.

13 The strategic vision versus a local or  
14 short-term view. We need to consider the impact of our  
15 policies on the local jobs, the impact on tourism in  
16 both Ontario and Canada.

17 Our process must also ensure that the  
18 decisions concern more than just Crown lands. We must  
19 also consider private lands adjacent to U.S.  
20 territories and we don't want to consider in isolation  
21 the Crown lands themselves. Why is this? Well, the  
22 areas of high population tend to require a buffer strip  
23 when would reduce the impact of this urban centre on  
24 wilderness areas. So it is very important to consider  
25 all of the land mass in the forestry review process.

1                   Access to information. The public needs  
2       better information to ensure that its involvement is  
3       effective. This is really crucial and central to the  
4       Western Canada Wilderness Committee's mission statement  
5       which is to improve public awareness and education on  
6       wilderness issues. If we are to do that and if the  
7       Canadian public is to become aware of what is happening  
8       to our forests, then we definitely require good access  
9       to information.

10                   It has been our experience that in the  
11       past it has been very difficult to have access to this  
12       information and for that reason it has been difficult  
13       to, again, have an effective voice. To help achieve an  
14       effective voice and access to information we would need  
15       access to a standardized data bank or data base type of  
16       service.

17                   Participation and control of the  
18       decision-making process. What I'm referring to here is  
19       a need for communities to work together with forestry  
20       officials and with the industry, that you might  
21       consider an award based on the complete  
22       socio-biophysical inventory of forest lands and the  
23       creation of appropriate job strategies.

24                   Standards. The environmental assessment  
25       review process must work in conjunction with other

1 federal and provincial review processes. Mandatory  
2 environmmnet assessment impact studies should be in  
3 accordance with the Federal Environmental Assessment  
4 Review office or FEARO.

5 The next slide, please.

6 With respect to forest management  
7 practices, we need a management process now that  
8 provides for sustainable forestry practices which  
9 considers again such non-timber values as secondary  
10 industry, biodiversity, water quality, tourism and  
11 other entrepreneurial endeavors in support of  
12 wilderness and in support of the community.

13 We need to encourage biodiversity.  
14 Biophysical inventories that include wildlife and all  
15 forest resources are central to this. Critical  
16 wilderness and wildlife habitat areas should be  
17 designated and protected under a new and improved  
18 forest act. For example, 12 per cent minimum of each  
19 separate ecosystem region should be required and I  
20 believe this is in agreement with a recent decision by  
21 parliament to create 12 per cent wilderness areas.

22 Also, to encourage biodiversity we need  
23 to establish seed banks for each of these ecoregions.  
24 These seed banks would then help ensure the survival of  
25 indigenous species.

1                   Watershed management. If we want to  
2           manage watershed resources we need to ensure that  
3           logging and any watershed which supplies potable water  
4           to a community must only be allowed with permission of  
5           the water licence holder.

6                   It has recently come to my attention that  
7           the guardia micro-organism or otherwise known as beaver  
8           fever in Algonquin Park anyways is starting to become a  
9           problem in certain communities in British Columbia as a  
10          result of poor logging practices in watershed areas  
11          which serve communities. I believe the Alaska Creek  
12          area is one such one in the east Kootenay region.

13                   Phase out clearcutting. We believe that  
14          no clearcuts should be larger than 12 hectares and none  
15          allowable within one kilometre of the closest clearcut  
16          for 20 years. There should also be no clearcut within  
17          a minimum of several hundred meters of regularly  
18          flowing or ponded water.

19                   Outside our control. By this I mean  
20          there shouldn't just be forestry companies and  
21          officials making the decisions. We need to consider  
22          equal treatment and contracts for the community and for  
23          community based silviculture. We should diversify the  
24          number of forest companies using a control on Crown  
25          lands.



1 All logging roads subject to environment  
2 assessment reviews. This is a significant  
3 consideration in any proposed use of Crown lands.  
4 Logging roads remove large acreages from production or  
5 have the potential to remove large acreages from  
6 production. They provide for increased intrusion into  
7 highly sensitive wilderness areas, they are high cost  
8 items which the taxpayer pays for, they also have an  
9 impact on soils, on water quality, on drainage patterns  
10 and provide increased erosion.

11 Again, the bottom line to all of this is  
12 the enforcement through standards and regulations.  
13 Without teeth and the will to use these standards and  
14 regulations our plans, policies and laws are useless.

15 We wish to phase in tougher standards and  
16 laws over the next five years and to see that  
17 governments enforce them. We wish to establish citizen  
18 control audit groups for each timber supply area where  
19 industry and Ministry officials would act more in the  
20 role of technical advisors than as the decision-makers  
21 themselves.

22 The last slide, please.

23 Recommendations. Just a quick summary of  
24 some of the comments that I have made. Again, we would  
25 like a view for the long haul, a strategic vision.

1 Wilderness is more than a fiber farm. Legislation,  
2 together with the Forest Act, a new Forest Act that  
3 would protect soils, wildlife and fisheries habitat  
4 provide for biodiversity and water quality is a  
5 requirement. Over the short term we are looking for --  
6 excuse me. What we are looking for is short-term  
7 permits for cutting. Renewal of these contracts would  
8 be based on the quality of the cut and the condition of  
9 the land upon the completion of that cut.

10 We are looking for selective logging  
11 versus clearcut logging and we determined and the U.S.  
12 Forest Service also appears to have come to the  
13 conclusion that replanting after clearcutting is not  
14 work effectively on the west coast. We need to look  
15 towards smaller forest operations and more of these  
16 smaller operation as opposed to the very large  
17 corporate endeavors that we now have ongoing.

18 We are looking towards increased  
19 secondary manufacturing with no further raw log or pulp  
20 exports.

21 Increased tree planting should reflect  
22 local ecosystem rather than monoculture tree  
23 plantations which have proven to be more susceptible to  
24 disease and to insect infestation.

25 We are looking for a moratorium on old

1 growth logging until the inventory is complete. Why?  
2 I believe you may have heard of the utari (phoen) which  
3 was recently discovered to be an effective cancer  
4 treatment. This is but one example of a tree or  
5 species which we may have lost if we had continued with  
6 clearcut logging on the east coast.

7 We are looking for increase research and  
8 development. A strategic vision that requires research  
9 and development and to quote from Research Money of  
10 August of 1991 in contrast to this requirement for  
11 increased research and development we have seen that  
12 the most -- this is the actual quote:

13 "...the most pronounced drop in research  
14 and development is in the wood products  
15 industry where investment will plummet  
16 more than 50 per cent."

17 If the wood products industry is serious  
18 about our future, about continued logging practices,  
19 about viable communities in Canadian wilderness areas  
20 they need to put their money where their mouth is and  
21 start putting in the research and development that will  
22 provide for healthy forests and secondary industry.

23 Community participation. Veto in land  
24 use and veto in logging decisions is becoming more and  
25 more obvious to be a requirement.

1                   Finally, we need tough standards, acts,  
2           policies and proper enforcement of these standards,  
3           acts and policies. We see areas of the world when  
4           viewed from space which show evidence of clearcutting.  
5           These areas include Brazil , Vancouver Island, northern  
6           British Columbia and apparently, although I haven't  
7           seen it myself obviously, the region of northern  
8           Ontario.

9                   The existing Forest Act has put Canada in  
10          the position where the European community is  
11          considering the boycott of Canadian forest products.  
12          Canadian is seen as Brazil north. We need to look  
13          towards a new Forest Act and perhaps a royal commission  
14          on forest leading to this new Forest Act.

15                  Mandatory environment assessment reviews  
16          are also part of this tough standards, acts and  
17          policies and we would like to see and I very much  
18          expect to see as a result of such an initiatives as  
19          yours and the involvement of the public in the  
20          environmental assessment review process that the  
21          Ministry of Natural Resources' use of Crown lands will  
22          become a model for Canada's forest practices and for  
23          the world's forest practices.

24                  That completes my presentation to the  
25          Board. I am acting as a spokesman for the wilderness



1 committee and I would be pleased to try and answer your  
2 questions. If I am unable, I would like to be able to  
3 refer those questions to our forestry professionals and  
4 we will ensure that a satisfactory response or  
5 certainly a response is provided to you.

6 Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wood.

8 I neglected to add two other pieces of  
9 material Mr. Wood gave us that are to become part of  
10 Exhibit 1988 as well and these are two publication by  
11 the Western Canada Wilderness Committee. One is  
12 November 1990 article on Crisis in the Woods and the  
13 other is a summer/fall issue, I am not sure which year  
14 this is, entitled Preserving the Environment and Jobs.

15 MR. WOOD: It is 1991.

16 MADAM CHAIR: 1991.

17 Are there any questions for Mr. Wood?

18 Mr. Cassidy?

19 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Wood, we had a person  
20 speak to us earlier today, Mr. Glen Blouin, and if I  
21 got his evidence right I think he was suggesting that  
22 we as Canadians should try and put terminology like  
23 Amazon north or Brazil north, which he referred to as  
24 rhetoric, behind us in an effort to figure out what is  
25 the best way to deal with our forests.

1 I take it you would disagree with that;  
2 is that right?

3 MR. WOOD: I would tend to agree with Mr.  
4 Blouin, was it, that frequently the use of inflammatory  
5 words will not assist us in our endeavors to create a  
6 forest management policies and procedures which will  
7 benefit all Canadians, and I accept the criticism.

8 MR. CASSIDY: You said that you have not  
9 seen northern Ontario; is that correct?

10 MR. WOOD: I have seen quite a bit of  
11 northern Ontario. I haven't seen the photographs from  
12 space which are purported to have shown evidence of  
13 massive clearcutting in our own province.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Those are my questions.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

16 Any other questions for Mr. Wood?

17 Ms. Blastorah?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Wood, you indicated  
19 that you hadn't had an opportunity to review the EA  
20 document, I take it you were referring to, am I correct  
21 then that you are not familiar with the evidence before  
22 the Board in relation to opportunities for public input  
23 during timber management planning in Ontario?

24 MR. WOOD: As I mentioned, I had the  
25 opportunity to stop in at the open house yesterday and

1 in looking at the displays -- and I do have another job  
2 in Ottawa, but last night I had an opportunity to read  
3 some of the materials and I was very pleased to see the  
4 four principal steps which I believe are available for  
5 public input into the environmental assessment review  
6 process and in that way to provide inputs to forestry  
7 products -- forestry management policies.

8 So I am aware, yes, that there are these  
9 four steps and that's really what I was alluding to.  
10 In having seen those four steps and then having  
11 reviewed my own organization's literature concerning  
12 the need for public involvement, that's where I came to  
13 the conclusion that we all agree that public  
14 involvement is a good thing and I think the Ministry  
15 has done a wonderful job in providing for public  
16 involvement, but what is really required is more input  
17 and participation in the decision-making process per  
18 se.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: I take it then you  
20 haven't reviewed the draft term and condition put  
21 forward by the Ministry of Natural Resources for  
22 consideration of the Board which include proposals for  
23 local citizens' committee, local stakeholder'  
24 committees to be involved in preparation of the plan  
25 and during implementation of the plan?

1 MR. WOOD: No, I have not.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. I take it also  
3 that you have not never personally been involved in the  
4 development of a timber management plan or in timber  
5 management planning in Ontario?

6 MR. WOOD: No, I have not.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: You would not then be  
8 familiar with sort of the extent of the timber  
9 management planning process at the forest management  
10 unit level and what is included in a plan or involved  
11 in the development of a plan?

12 MR. WOOD: I take the drift of your  
13 questions and I do not claim to be an expert myself in  
14 forest management practices, nor in the specific papers  
15 which have been put forward by the Environment  
16 Assessment Board.

17 However, I am, again, acting as a  
18 spokesperson in providing inputs to you from people who  
19 have had the opportunity to review such documentation  
20 and, again, all I can say is I am putting forward as  
21 best I can their case.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I can just  
23 clarify. I took it from your comments that much of the  
24 focus of your organization was in fact in British  
25 Columbia and in the western parts of Canada and I was



1 just trying to provide some context in relation to the  
2 extent to which you and/or your organization have been  
3 involved in timber management planning in Ontario.

4 Is it fair to say that the bulk of your  
5 activities are focused on the western part of the  
6 country?

7 MR. WOOD: Absolutely. Again, we have  
8 approximately 30,000 members, 1,000 of which are in  
9 Ontario. We are actively trying to increase our  
10 membership in Ontario and to participate more in the  
11 management of the woods.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: You indicated that you  
13 would like to consider making further submissions to  
14 the Board, and given your comments in response to my  
15 questions, I would certainly like to made the offer on  
16 behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources, if you  
17 would like to sit down with some representative from  
18 the Ministry and discuss the evidence that's been put  
19 before the Board in timber management planning in  
20 Ontario, the Ministry would be happy to arrange for  
21 that and I am making that offer on behalf of the  
22 Ministry.

23 MR. WOOD: Thank you very much.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. How do I go  
25 about getting that assistance?

1                   Perhaps if you would like to speak to me  
2                   after this evening's session.

3                   MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Wood, are you waiting  
4                   until the end of the session, Mr. Wood? If not, we  
5                   could --

6                   MR. WOOD: I could.

7                   MS. BLASTORAH: I can give you my  
8                   business card.

9                   MR. WOOD: Certainly.

10                  MADAM CHAIR: Thanks very much, Mr. Wood.

11                  MR. WOOD: Thank you.

12                  MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on  
13                  Alfred Beck.

14                  ALFRED BECK, Affirmed

15                  MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Beck has given the  
16                  Board a written submission of nine pages and this will  
17                  become Exhibit 1989.

18                  ---EXHIBIT NO. 1989: Nine-page written submission of  
19                  Alfred Beck.

20                  MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr. Beck.

21                  MR. BECK: Madam Chair and Mr. Martel,  
22                  our presentation will be short and also general in  
23                  nature, but nevertheless we feel it important to our  
24                  members.

25                  I am here to represent Pembroke Outdoor

1 Sportsman's Club and my name is Alfred Beck.

2 As a Canadian by choice, I have lived in  
3 Pembroke, Ontario since my coming to Canada in 1960 and  
4 I have been a member of Pembroke Outdoor Sportsman's  
5 Club since 1964; some 27 years now.

6 Pembroke Outdoor Sportsman's Club at  
7 present has 135 paid-up members and it sponsors also  
8 the Pembroke Junior Conservation Club having members  
9 from 8 to 18 years of age.

10 Aside from our recreational shooting  
11 division, our organization is a fraternity of dedicated  
12 fishermen, hunters and trappers who appreciate  
13 Ontario's great outdoors, promote a healthy environment  
14 and diverse ecosystems and who, by harvesting some fish  
15 and game species, supplement their 'storeshelf' diet  
16 with a much healthier one.

17 The main goal of our organization is the  
18 restoration, maintenance and management and enhancement  
19 of ecosystems, chiefly fish and wildlife habitat,  
20 regardless whether or not the targeted species are  
21 being harvested by man or not.

22 Before continuing further, allow us to  
23 state that a strong bond with the land, a deep  
24 appreciation of healthy environments and ecosystems,  
25 for our forests, our waters and the fish, fowl and

1 wildlife and plants they harbour, and to keep them  
2 healthy and prosperous in perpetuity are the pronounced  
3 concerns of all Ontarians regardless of racial, ethical  
4 or cultural background; none of them holds a monopoly  
5 on that.

6 In fact, those involved in hands-on  
7 conservation projects, rehabilitating and enhancing  
8 ecosystems, fish and wildlife habitats for the  
9 collective benefit of all members of ecosystems have so  
10 far been fisherman, hunters and trappers almost  
11 exclusively.

12 Uncountable thousands of volunteer  
13 man-hours, hundred thousands of volunteer dollars have  
14 been expended by that user group. Only a small portion  
15 was funded through Community Fisheries Involvement  
16 Parklands and Community Wildlife Involvement Parklands.

17 By contrast, serveral other users of  
18 ecosystems have either only cared about harvesting  
19 while others have made it their favorite pastime to  
20 cast aspersions against hunting, trapping and fishing.  
21 In fact, aside from those 'armchair ecologist'  
22 exercise, the latter variety has had the discriminatory  
23 benefit of expending major portion of allocated  
24 intervenor funding provided by the Ontario government,  
25 while fishermen, hunters, trappers and tourist



1 operators were subjugated to completely fund their  
2 participation in the class environment assessment  
3 proceedings exclusively from their own resources to the  
4 tune of several hundred thousand dollars to date. Such  
5 funds from volunteer sources could have been better  
6 invested in applied conservation work.

7                   Pembroke Outdoor Sportman's Club  
8 subscribes to the multiple use principle within the  
9 concept of sustainable development through  
10 conservation. The English language meaning, the wise  
11 use of Ontario's beautiful natural resources by all  
12 identified cultural groups in Ontario for the continued  
13 optimum social, economic and cultural benefit of all  
14 people of Ontario.

15                   Our club has a long standing and  
16 outstanding history of involvement in all phases of  
17 resource management ranging from proactive  
18 participation in planning and policy making exercises  
19 in hands-on conservation projects and, yes, persuading  
20 the Ontario government in the establishing of a  
21 provincial park; namely, Westmeath Provincial Park, in  
22 order to prevent the destruction of earth science and  
23 natural history features by commercial development.

24                   At this point, however, we wish not to  
25 bore you with details of our long standing proactive

1 involvement promoting conservation for the optimum  
2 benefit of fish and wildlife and the continued social,  
3 economic and cultural well-being of all people of  
4 Ontario. However, we are prepared to answer any  
5 questions someone may have at the end of our  
6 presentation.

7 The region in which our membership lives  
8 has been economically driven by forest industries, even  
9 before wide-spread settlement which began in the early  
10 1800s. I should perhaps mention that Pembroke is  
11 exactly 150 kilometres west of Ottawa.

12 Consequently, our concerns about a  
13 healthy environment, particularly a healthy forest  
14 ecosystem is of great importance to our membership and  
15 the residents in Renfrew Country in general; not only  
16 for the recreational pursuits, but also for their  
17 livelihood and economic well being.

18 Perhaps I should add here this is why  
19 they are so concerned about what they see in their  
20 travels around the province.

21 For three decades now, our club was  
22 founded in 1958, it has become an annual ritual of club  
23 members, returning from moose hunting and fishing trips  
24 in northern Ontario, express their horror over the  
25 massive in size and destructive clearcut operations in

1 northern Ontario mainly executed by the pulp and paper  
2 industry in that region.

3 As for a personal experience, in October  
4 1980 I personally observed one of these disaster areas  
5 along the Kimberly-Clark East Road extending from their  
6 mill at Longlac into the Kassagimini Lake area. That  
7 clearcut was at least one kilometre wide and several  
8 kilometres in length with only a handful of trees left  
9 standing.

10 Upon finding a monstrous pile of  
11 full-length jack pine logs still in their place one  
12 year later, in October 1981, an industry employee  
13 advised me that poor fall and spring weather conditions  
14 had made the road network nearly impassable for large  
15 logging vehicles and now the logs were worm infested  
16 and therefore unmarketable. They simply were left  
17 there to rot.

18 Such frivolous and shameless waste of  
19 Canada's greatest asset, our forest resource, must be  
20 stopped.

21 Even the since implemented forest  
22 management agreement system appears not to have  
23 eliminated all massive clearcutting.

24 the prevailing problems seem to have  
25 their root in that most of those charged with managing

1       our forests in industry and MNR see forests as nothing  
2       more than wood fiber factories or tree farms.

3               This semi-professional attitude must be  
4       changed and eradicated.

5               Instead, Ontario's forests need to be  
6       managed not only for their timber products and wood  
7       fiber, but for all other inherent values as well such  
8       as: Fish and wildlife values, tourism values and  
9       aesthetic values.

10              Therefore, we propose to establish  
11      integrated resources management plans bases on the  
12      ecosystem approach. This can be achieved through  
13      establishing ecosystems units for which computer models  
14      are prepared. Each community model representing: fish  
15      and wildlife potential, tourism potential, timber and  
16      wood fiber potential, geological formation and soil  
17      types sensitivity and aesthetic values.

18              Based on the total integration of the  
19      above, and possibly other concerns, careful  
20      decision-making shall determine as to how much and what  
21      type of forest manipulation is needed to achieve the  
22      above objectives, the rationale being optimum levels of  
23      fish, wildlife, tourism, timber and wood fiber  
24      production, soil protection and aesthetic values.

25              We understand that several jurisdictions



1 in North America are already successfully employing  
2 such integrated management principles.

3 Reforestation after forest harvesting  
4 has ceased must become a top priority, and the cost for  
5 it must be solely borne by the economic beneficiary of  
6 the harvesting operation.

7 The prevailing principle of creating  
8 silvicultural monocultures - biological deserts, if you  
9 will - where once a mixed forest thrived becomes more  
10 and more less acceptable and should be avoided as much  
11 as possible. Larger openings within these reforested  
12 areas and irregular outside shape to favour more edge  
13 conditions needed by wildlife for forage species must  
14 become a priority in northern and southern Ontario.

15 There has to be much more emphasis being  
16 placed on reforestation projects with deciduous tree  
17 species, especially in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes  
18 forest regions.

19 To achieve such desirable reforestation  
20 conditions, the research work by Mr. Mac MacLean and  
21 European reforestation research material must find  
22 wide-supplied employment in reforestation in Ontario.

23 In addition, additional research must be  
24 developed to produce scent agents which will prevent  
25 wildlife from devastating reforested areas, especially

1 deciduous stands. We understand this is a problem with  
2 this type of reforestation.

3 Also, much more emphasis must be placed  
4 on private owned forests and bushlot management through  
5 meaningful incentives to private landowners, other than  
6 merely tax rebates.

7 In situations where important wildlife  
8 habitat, such as wetlands or deer wintering yards are  
9 located within patented, the Crown should be obligated  
10 by law to protect and conserve them, possibly through  
11 obtaining easements, et cetera.

12 Renfrew County was once blessed with high  
13 quality timber stands of hardwoods and softwoods.  
14 However, highgrading by the forest industry and private  
15 harvesters had degraded much of that quality forest.

16 As a result, the regional forest industry  
17 driven economy is suffering now and so are hunters,  
18 trappers, fishermen and those interested in merely  
19 viewing wildlife or enjoying aesthetic values of our  
20 forests.

21 A massive effort for rehabilitation  
22 should be implemented. To prevent any further  
23 degradation, a strictly enforced ban on any highgrading  
24 practice, as well as regulations minimizing forest  
25 destruction through large size harvesting equipment

1 have to be initiated.

2 Society as a whole must be given the  
3 assurance through new policies, strict enforcement and  
4 action that integrated resources management is more  
5 than a buzzword. Integrated resource management must  
6 become a reality.

7 Obviously, Homo Sapiens is an integral  
8 part of most ecosystems and has interacted through  
9 harvesting natural resources for milleniae.

10 It is important to recognize that a  
11 healthy eco-system functions best when managed not  
12 protected to provide optimum variety and quantity; not  
13 minimum nor maximum. Therefore, to exclude Homo  
14 Sapiens from ecosystems interaction as practised in  
15 Provincial Parks, Crown Game Preserves, et cetera, is  
16 unnatural.

17 Whether such human interaction or  
18 harvesting is prohibited through park status, preserves  
19 or ANSIs, or through indiscriminate closure of forest  
20 access roads, built with heavy infusion of public funds  
21 and located on public lands, such prohibition must be  
22 avoided as much as possible and where necessary, for  
23 biological reasons only, be implemented only after  
24 exhaustive public consultation.

25 If it is our considered opinion that

1 most, if not all, existing problems related to timber  
2 management on Crown lands in Ontario, including  
3 environmental problems, could be avoided through a  
4 declaration by the Ontario government declaring society  
5 as a whole the de jure owners of public lands and all  
6 natural resources.

7 We certainly strongly oppose the  
8 administration, management and regulation enforcement  
9 through exclusive institutions such as stewardship  
10 authorities, regional trust, et cetera.

11 We believe in an inherent right of  
12 society as a whole to access and to enjoy and use  
13 natural resources, including forest resource for its  
14 social, economic and cultural being in perpetuity.

15 No entrepreneurial, political or cultural  
16 entity possesses any exclusive proprietary rights to  
17 public lands and natural resources and, subsequently,  
18 none of them can exercise any monopoly over them.

19 Forests and their inherent ecosystems are  
20 a public common property resource and they must be  
21 managed not protected for the continued optimum social,  
22 economic and cultural benefit of all people of Ontario  
23 within the concept of sustainable development.

24 Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.



1 Beck.

2 One question. Who is Mr. McLean that you  
3 refer with respect to --

4 MR. BECK: He is an employee with the  
5 Ministry of Natural Resources. I'm not sure whether he  
6 has retired already, but he was a forester and  
7 researcher. I think somebody from MNR could probably  
8 help out more, but I happen to know a friend of Mr.  
9 McLean.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Well, we certainly -- a Mr.  
11 McLean was a witness before us and he does the research  
12 into biologist. I think Mr. McLean was a biologist,  
13 but I can't recall.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I think you are thinking  
15 of Dr. Jim McLean who is a biologist, Madam Chair, and  
16 I understand this is a different gentleman who is in  
17 fact retired.

18 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

19 A final question. When you refer to  
20 stewardship authorities and regional trusts, what are  
21 those?

22 MR. BECK: I'm particularly referring to  
23 the situation which has evolved in -- which I think one  
24 could frankly name it a sorted land claim, the  
25 situation which has evolved in the Temagami region, and

1 the regional trusts referred to are a proposal by the  
2 Canadian Parks and Wilderness Association who propose  
3 to establish, for instance, a Matawaska highlands  
4 region. The gentleman earlier was alluding to this.

5 We felt at the time, after reading this  
6 64-page document, that in some sections of this mass  
7 interior it would have created some severe restrictions  
8 on logging, hunting, fishing, et cetera, et cetera.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Beck.

10 Any questions for Mr. Beck?

11 Mr. Martel?

12 MR. MARTEL: Page 7 of your document,  
13 page 7 suggesting the reduction size of the equipment  
14 being used, what particularly are you talking about?  
15 Is that in the Algonquin area, or are you talking about  
16 in other parts of northern Ontario?

17 MR. BECK: Of course, in southern Ontario  
18 some of this machinery is slightly smaller in size, but  
19 in northern Ontario, particularly skidders, that is  
20 what I'm referring to.

21 However, I have witnessed in the past,  
22 and this goes back of course a number of years ago, it  
23 is unfortunate to have to resort to this as an example,  
24 but in the mid 60s prior to the provision of a master  
25 plan for Algonquin Park I witnessed some sites where a

1       Pembroke based industry, which is particularly  
2       harvesting veneer logs, yellow birch in particular,  
3       harvested in an area and in order to retrieve one tree  
4       of a fair size these monstrous machines were knocking  
5       down about 50 just to get to one tree. This is the  
6       type of situation.

7                       However, in northern Ontario the  
8       situation may be slightly different and heavy equipment  
9       can even cause erosion and other source degradation  
10      type influences which I presently witnessed in some  
11      areas on moose hunting and fishing trips.

12                    MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

13                    MR. CASSIDY: I am interested in a  
14      comment on page 6 of your presentation and the third  
15      full paragraph where you state:

16                    "There has to be much for emphasis being  
17                    placed on reforestation projects with  
18                    deciduous trees species, especially in  
19                    the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes forest  
20                    regions."

21                    My understanding is that that selection  
22      cutting with natural regeneration is a preferred and  
23      often practised form of regeneration in that forest,  
24      the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes forest.

25                    Are you suggesting there that we should

1 be doing more planting and seeding in the Great  
2 Lakes/St. Lawrence region, more artificial  
3 regeneration?

4 MR. BECK: Of course, if there is natural  
5 regeneration that's preferred, but where clearcutting  
6 is exercised or where perhaps even defunct abandoned  
7 farm land is reforested, I think the monoculture type  
8 plantations are mainly red pine, there is white pine,  
9 but it is mainly red pine in Renfrew County anyways,  
10 some is spruce, that this should be avoided.

11 I personally tend to refer to those as  
12 biological deserts. Aesthetically they may be very  
13 nice while they are young, but when they get old they  
14 look horrible from an aesthetic point view, but I think  
15 they have poor quality as far as harbouring wildlife is  
16 concerned. There is no absolutely no food there, and  
17 maybe for shelter, but that's about it.

18 That's what I mainly refer to.

19 MR. CASSIDY: I just wanted  
20 clarification. You talk at the top of that page about  
21 reforestation after forest harvesting:

22 "...the cost of it must be solely  
23 borne by the economic beneficiary of the  
24 harvesting operation."

25 I understand that there are funds



1       expended by the province for managing for sport  
2       fisheries and for hunters. Would the cost of those in  
3       your view or should the cost of that management be  
4       borne by the sport fishing industry and hunters?

5               MR. BECK: Perhaps.

6               MR. CASSIDY: Perhaps. So yes or no?

7               MR. BECK: To a large extent, yes, and I  
8       think to a large extent it is.

9               MR. CASSIDY: So you are saying there is  
10       no public subsidy of that type of management? Is that  
11       your evidence?

12              MR. BECK: I'm not saying there is none,  
13       but I think in comparison there is very little,  
14       particularly in recent years.

15              MR. CASSIDY: And you have done a  
16       comparative study?

17              MR. BECK: No, I have not.

18              MR. CASSIDY: That's not based on any  
19       study then, that comment, correct?

20              MR. BECK: Not in particular, but through  
21       the organization I am affiliated with I'm fully  
22       familiar with annual budgets of the Ministry of Natural  
23       Resources and fish and wildlife expenditures and how  
24       they have decreased.

25              I'm also aware of the revenues from

1       licence fees being hunting, trapping and resident  
2       angling licences and I think that there's quite a  
3       discrepancy.

4                   MR. CASSIDY: If we can move to page 8,  
5       you talk about in the second full paragraph about the  
6       closing of roads and you say "such prohibition must be  
7       avoided as much as possible."

8                   We have heard an awful lot of evidence  
9       from tourist outfitters across this province the past  
10      three years who suggest that those roads should be  
11      closed at certain times or in perpetuity to protect  
12      their investment. What would you say to them?

13                  MR. BECK: What I would say to them is  
14      the roads in the first place should be planned so they  
15      avoid those so-called remote fishing zones and tourism  
16      zones - for remote tourism I think that's how they are  
17      called - and allow a reasonable distance between, say,  
18      a lake - those operations are usually located on a body  
19      of water - and maybe place the roads, plan and install  
20      them in such a distance where within a reasonable  
21      distance one could portage or whatever to that body of  
22      water if one desires to do so.

23                  However, to totally exclude public access  
24      from all tourist operations is, in my opinion, socially  
25      unjust. Those people, they have I think at best the

1       licence of occupation, they have no proprietary right  
2       to the land, nor the resources and, therefore, I think  
3       the public at large should be -- once the public has  
4       paid a heavy buck to have these roads built, I think --  
5       whoever builds them is immaterial, but I think the  
6       tourist industry should not be allowed to exclude the  
7       public from an area totally, but within reasonable  
8       distance.

9                   I'm not saying or advocating that  
10       everybody should be able to drive at least with any  
11       vehicle to a remote tourist camp; on the other hand, I  
12       would like to see a lake totally become an exclusive  
13       domain of a tourist operation.

14                   MR. CASSIDY: All right. I understand  
15       that your organization is affiliated with -- your  
16       organization is the Pembroke Outdoor Sportsman's Club  
17       and you are affiliated with the Ontario Federation of  
18       Anglers & Hunters; is that correct?

19                   MR. BECK: That's correct.

20                   MR. CASSIDY: And you were just speaking  
21       on behalf of the sportsman's club; is that correct?

22                   MR. BECK: Correct.

23                   MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

24                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

25                   Any other questions?

1 Ms. Blastorah?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Very briefly, Madam  
3 Chair.

4 Mr. Beck, in response to a question from  
5 Mr. Martel you referred to a situation in the 1960s  
6 that you had observed in northern Ontario and your  
7 written presentation makes reference to a situation in  
8 1980.

9 I was just wondering if you are familiar  
10 with some of the developments that have taken place  
11 since about 1980, such as the implementation by the  
12 Ministry of Natural Resources of Timber Management  
13 Guidelines for the Provision of Moose habitat, Timber  
14 Management Guideline for the Protection of Fish Habitat  
15 and Tourism Values, the developments in some of the  
16 harvesting equipment such as the use of high flotation  
17 tires, the implementation of the code of practice for  
18 harvesting in riparian areas?

19 Are you familiar familiar with those  
20 developments?

21 MR. BECK: Yes, I am, but I still believe  
22 that certain areas still are being cut over and too  
23 massive in size, and what I'm particularly or  
24 personally critical in is a comment here, is that there  
25 is always this saw-off type thing in order to protect



1 moose habitat. I'm talking about moose now, okay, or  
2 it could be deer for that matter.

3 We have to restrain, say, for instance, a  
4 logging operation or vice versa. One has to suffer or  
5 be restrained. However, I think a good integrated  
6 management and planning process could design a forest  
7 manipulation or a forest operation to the extent where  
8 both compliment one another rather than having to  
9 retrain one as to not harm the other.

10 I think our knowledge about these things  
11 has advanced to the point where we can integrate that  
12 and provide benefits to both resourcesm, wildlife and  
13 many others, tourism and aesthetic values as well.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Am I correct that the  
15 bulk of your direct involvement in timber management  
16 planning has been in southern Ontario in relation to  
17 the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence forest?

18 MR. BECK: We participated, for instance,  
19 in the Pembroke District where I come from in the  
20 district timber management planning process.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

22 MR. BECK: As well, we made numerous, too  
23 many to count already, submissions on the Algonquin  
24 Park master plan in regards to forestry and other uses.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my

1 questions.

2 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

3 Thank you very much, Mr. Beck.

4 MR. BECK: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on  
6 Mr. Len Dickenson from the Lanark Fish & Game Club.

7 LEN DICKENSON, Sworn

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Dickenson has given the  
9 Board a written submission of four pages in length and  
10 this will be Exhibit 1990.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1990: Four-page written submission of  
12 Len Dickenson.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Dickenson.

14 MR. DICKENSON: Ladies and gentlemen and  
15 Members of the Board, I am here to represent the Lanark  
16 and District Fish and Game Conservation Club which was  
17 established in 1978 to provide a means for sportsmen  
18 and women with the opportunity to voice their  
19 collective opinions on matters that concern them and  
20 their families who enjoy outdoor recreational  
21 activities in Lanark County and the surrounding area.

22 During this time, countless hours have  
23 been spent by the members developing and implementing  
24 numerous conservation projects in order to provide a  
25 better habitat for wildlife and a better means for the

1 general public to utilize these renewal resources.

2 Although we have a reasonably small  
3 membership of approximately 100, on a per capita basis  
4 I feel our club has done more for our area than any  
5 other conservation club in the Lanark area.

6 As for myself, I have lived in this area  
7 all my life and gained the meaning of conservation and  
8 renewal resources from my father who made his living in  
9 the outdoors.

10 I have been employed with Revenue Canada  
11 Taxation for the last 21 years in the computer service  
12 division and was educated at Algonquin College studying  
13 computer science.

14 Within the last five years I have renewed  
15 my interest in education and graduated in 1989 from the  
16 International Correspondence School in Montreal  
17 specializing in wildlife and forest management. Since  
18 then I have completed environmental science courses  
19 from Laurentian University in Sudbury and now am  
20 finishing my degree in environmental science with the  
21 University of Waterloo.

22 This renewed interest may have come to  
23 pass since I have started going into public schools in  
24 our community to teach the future generation the  
25 meaning of conservation and how to enjoy our vast

1 outdoors.

2 As President of the Lanark and District  
3 Fish & Game Club for five years I was able to  
4 coordinate their activities which dealt with the  
5 environment and headed such projects as the  
6 construction of a dam on Patty Lake in Dalhousie  
7 Township close Poleland.

8 This project was undertaken in  
9 cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources  
10 since the entire lake is surrounded by Crown land. To  
11 give you a brief history of the lake. Approximately 15  
12 years ago this lake was the best rainbow trout lake in  
13 this part of the country, but unfortunately an earth  
14 dam that the Ministry had installed washed out allowing  
15 pike to enter the lake from a lower marsh which  
16 consequently destroyed the entire trout population.

17 The club has been raising money through  
18 fund raising dinners in conjunction with the Ontario  
19 Federation of Anglers & Hunters who we are affiliated  
20 with and with most of our own money we constructed a  
21 cement dam on the lake which cost almost \$25,000 by the  
22 time we were finished.

23 We stocked the lake again with rainbow  
24 trout and have made several attempts to remove the pike  
25 from the lake with considerable success.



1           Another project just completed last year  
2       that cost us \$7,000 was the implementation of a pike  
3       spawning -- pickerel spawning bed on Park Lake,  
4       somewhere close to the same area. This spawning bed  
5       was proven to be extremely successful this spring and  
6       we hope the pickerel population on this lake, mainly  
7       surrounded again by Crown land, will develop into one  
8       of the most productive lakes in Lanark County.

9           This spring we installed a boat launch on  
10      Mississippit Lake near Carleton Place which cost us  
11      close to \$4,000. Just to have a decent place for the  
12      general public to enjoy this wonderful lake and not to  
13      be charged an arm and a leg to launch a boat.

14           What I am getting at with these stories  
15      is that our club has raised more than \$75,000 for  
16      conservation projects in our areas and more clubs in  
17      the area have spent a lot of time and money supporting  
18      the Ministry of Natural Resources and supporting  
19      projects on Crown land and to think that they could  
20      walk in one day and say cut they are going to cut the  
21      timber off this land just because they need some extra  
22      money just devastates us.

23           We all know, for example, that water  
24      basins around these lakes go far beyond the couple  
25      hundred metres of forest that you are proposing and

1       that if the watershed is destroyed so are the lakes.

2                       Our dam would be washed out, our spawning  
3       beds would be destroyed and anyone hoping to launch a  
4       boat would have difficulty getting to the lakes because  
5       of the destruction of the roads.

6                       I have seen more bush being harvested in  
7       Lanark County this year than every before and it scares  
8       me. Many times I was listened to presentations by the  
9       Ministry on selective harvest, on what should be cut,  
10      what should be left uncut and what is the purpose of it  
11      all, but when you go into the bush and see what is  
12      actually happening I really wonder if there is not some  
13      kind of communication breakdown within the department.

14                      I am the first one to admit that the  
15      forest industry is necessary and much of the  
16      clearcutting or selective harvesting is required to  
17      maintain healthy forest environment, and I will repeat  
18      environment. Let me read you a quote from A Sand  
19      Country Almanac by Aldo Leopold which I hope everybody  
20      has read, 261. It was written in 1949.

21                      "It is inconceivable to me that an  
22                      ethical relation to land can exist  
23                      without love, respect and admiration for  
24                      lands and a high regard for its value.

25                      By value, I of course mean something far

1                   broader than mere economic value. I mean  
2                   value in a philosophical sense."

3                   Once again, what I'm trying to stress is  
4           that there is more value to our forests than just a  
5           crop of trees. Member of the Lanark and District Fish  
6           & Game Conservation Club have been sportspeople all  
7           their lives. They enjoy wildlife, they enjoy outdoors,  
8           they enjoy the outdoor recreation, but if our forests  
9           are not maintained to support this we will never see it  
10          again, or at least our children will never have the  
11          chance to enjoy it.

12                  The old cliché "Does a falling tree in a  
13          forest make a noise if no one is there to hear it",  
14          this doesn't concern me as much as the silence it  
15          leaves behind what it is gone. The silence I am  
16          talking about are the birds that nested in that tree,  
17          the rabbits and squirrels that played under that tree,  
18          the deer that browsed on the branches of that tree.

19                  All these things are part of the forest  
20          and the forests of this great province have to be  
21          maintained and managed to survive for the survival of  
22          all wildlife.

23                  At this time I would like to quote from  
24          Wildlife Strategy of Ontario which is being proposed by  
25          the Ministry of Natural Resources right as we speak.

1 "Wildlife meaning all wild mammals,  
2 birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes,  
3 invertebrates, plants, fungi, algae,  
4 bacteria and other wild organisms should  
5 be adopted in an ecosystem approach for  
6 management."

7 Why the Ministry of Natural Resources is  
8 trying to manage the wildlife in this province through  
9 an ecosystem approach on one hand and at the same time  
10 trying to manage the habitat in a single-use approach  
11 in the other hand is beyond me. Managing an ecosystem  
12 means managing everything related to that system, not  
13 just one part of it.

14 I know that the main concern of the  
15 timber management program is with the large forests  
16 north of here, but if the Ministry is setting a  
17 precedent for all forests, these all areas of concern  
18 should be taken into account.

19 The lumber companies now realizing the  
20 benefit of protecting their entire ecosystem and it is  
21 about time the government realized this as well. They  
22 are the people, the government, who are benefitting the  
23 most from the money spent in this province through the  
24 timber management, hunting licences, fishing licences,  
25 taxes and on anything and everything you use in the



1 outdoors and if they are not going to protect their own  
2 investment, then how can we trust them to protect ours.

3 The Lanark and District Fish & Game  
4 Conservation Club would like to beg the Board members  
5 to adopt the proposals being brought forward by the  
6 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters and to listen  
7 to what the people have to say.

8 We were extremely disappointed with the  
9 way Mary Munro distributed the funds for these hearings  
10 and I hope the rest of the Board have better judgment  
11 than she does.

12 In conclusion, I would like to give my  
13 pledged as a Canadian to save and faithfully defend  
14 from waste the natural resources of my country - the  
15 soils and minerals, its air, waters, forests and  
16 wildlife and pray to God that we do this before it is  
17 all too late.

18 Thank you for your time.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Dickenson.

20 Are there any questions for Mr.

21 Dickenson?

22 Ms. Blastorah?

23 MS. BLASTORAH: A couple of short  
24 questions, Madam Chair.

25 Ms. Dickenson, in the beginning of your

1 presentation you referred to a number of what I would  
2 call fishery improvement projects. Am I correct that  
3 those were CFIP or Community Fisheries Involvement  
4 Program projects carried out in conjunction with the  
5 Ministry of Natural Resources?

6 MR. DICKENSON: The dam had some  
7 involvement with CFIP, yes.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, most of your  
9 comments I would characterize as being sort of broad  
10 and provincial in scope, but I understand that you have  
11 been actively involved in the past or have participated  
12 in a timber management planning process on the Lanark  
13 Crown management units.

14 MR. DICKENSON: Yes.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: I understand that you  
16 did, in fact, on behalf of your organization make some  
17 written comments on the current timber management plan  
18 for Lanark Crown management unit in 1987. Do you  
19 recall that?

20 MR. DICKENSON: Yes.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I have here a copy of a  
22 letter from you dated December 30th, 1987 signed on  
23 behalf of your organization commenting on that timber  
24 management plan. Do you remember sending that?

25 MR. DICKENSON: Yes, I remember sending

1       it.

2                   MS. BLASTORAH: I would just like to  
3       refer to a couple of the comments in this letter. It  
4       starts out:

5                   Dear sir, in regards to the timber  
6                   management plan that was available for  
7                   review at your office I would like to  
8                   make the following comments. In general,  
9                   the plan seems quite adequate to fulfill  
10                  the needs of our forests in the area  
11                  specified. I am quite impressed with  
12                  your decision to leave a standing  
13                  area around the lakes, access roads, et  
14                  cetera, so the public will still have the  
15                  impression that there vast areas in our  
16                  country that have remained untouched and  
17                  where wildlife can thrive and produce."

18       The letter goes on:

19                  "The one concern we have is the cleaning  
20                  up of the forest after or during  
21                  clearcutting. Your representatives have  
22                  ensured us that any area that has been  
23                  cut will be cleaned up to allow rapid  
24                  new growth and allow for easy walking  
25                  through the areas."

1                   It goes on and makes a number of other  
2       comments basically I would say congratulating the  
3       Ministry on the presentation of the plan during the  
4       plan preparation and with the resulting plan that was  
5       produced.

6                   Would you agree that that's a fair  
7       characterization of your comments?

8                   MR. DICKENSON:   Yes.

9                   MS. BLASTORAH:   I would just like to mark  
10      that as an exhibit, Madam Chair, and those are the only  
11      questions I have.

12                  MR. DICKENSON:   In response to that  
13      question, as I stated in my presentation here, the plan  
14      is all nice on paper.  When you go out into the bush  
15      you see some of the cutting that is done down to our  
16      waterways.  I was really disappointed and I'm even more  
17      disappointed this year at some of the cutting I have  
18      seen, but the plan is a very good plan if it is  
19      followed to the 'T' and I'm sure who is going to police  
20      this plan.

21                  MS. BLASTORAH:   I take it then that you  
22      are referring to specific incidents, Mr. Dickenson?

23                  MR. DICKENSON:   Yes.

24                  MS. BLASTORAH:   Have you identified those  
25      areas to the district staff so that they could be



1 investigate?

2 MR. DICKENSON: Very shortly. I just got  
3 back this week from noticing some of the areas, yes.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Is it possible that any  
5 of those situations might have occurred on private land  
6 as opposed to Crown land?

7 MR. DICKENSON: There is the possibility.  
8 It is hard when you are out in the middle of the bush  
9 to distinguish between Crown and private, yes.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I appreciate that.

11 MR. DICKENSON: I was under the opinion  
12 that a lot of these laws are going to be for private as  
13 well as provincial. So I was hoping that all the laws  
14 would be followed accordingly.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: So some of those  
16 incidents, when you identify them, might in fact turn  
17 out to be on private land?

18 MR. DICKENSON: It's quite possible.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay, thank you. No  
20 further questions, Madam Chair. If I could just mark  
21 this correspondence.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, this correspondence  
23 will be Exhibit 1991. What is the date on that, Ms.  
24 Blastorah?

25 MS. BLASTORAH: It is December 30th, 1987

1 on the letterhead of the Lanark Fish & Game Club.

2 There is no addressee, however it is signed by Mr. Len  
3 Dickenson.

4 MR. DICKENSON: It is the same address as  
5 is our new letterhead.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: It has got a Ministry of  
7 Natural Resources' stamp on it. However, the  
8 Ministry's name is not on it as the addressee.

9 MADAM CHAIR: This was the TMP for  
10 Lanark?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, for the Lanark Crown  
12 management unit of the 1988 to 1993 timber management  
13 plan. Although the dates are not given in the letter,  
14 I think Mr. Dickenson can confirm that that is the plan  
15 to which the letter refers.

16 MR. DICKENSON: That's right.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
19 Dickenson.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1991: Letter dated December 30th, 1987  
21 on the letterhead of the Lanark  
Fish & Game Club to the MNR.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Our last speakers this  
23 evening will be Mr. Norman Sutherland and Mr. John  
24 Sutherland of the Bancroft Fish and Game Club.

25 NORMAN SUTHERLAND, Sworn

1                   MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Sutherland is going to  
2           be giving -- his submission consists of a 22-minute  
3           video.

4                   Mr. Sutherland, did you take this video?

5                   MR. SUTHERLAND: Yes, my brother John and  
6           myself, yes.

7                   MADAM CHAIR: When did you take this  
8           video?

9                   MR. SUTHERLAND: Just yesterday.

10                  MADAM CHAIR: It is in the --

11                  MR. SUTHERLAND: It is in the Bancroft  
12           area, Peterson Road, five and a half miles or six miles  
13           west of (inaudible) which is halfway to Toronto as the  
14           crow flies.

15                  MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Sutherland is going to  
16           speak to what he has in the video. So I think the  
17           court reporters are going to be able to hear him  
18           clearly. I am not sure about people in the audience  
19           and simply wave your hands or ask Mr. Sutherland to  
20           speak up if you can't hear him.

21                  Well, Mr. Cassidy, could we take your  
22           microphone?

23                  MR. CASSIDY: Oh sure.

24                  MADAM CHAIR: I don't know if it is going  
25           to reach, though.

1                   MR. SUTHERLAND: I am Norm Sutherland and  
2 my brother and I were asked by the president of the  
3 Bancroft Fish and Game Club to go to some of the local  
4 forestry operations and see if we could put together  
5 something that we would see as being a concern to the  
6 Bancroft Fish and Game Club from the standpoint of  
7 wildlife habitat.

8                   Having been born and raised in the  
9 Bancroft area on a 200-acre farm and owning a hundred  
10 acres of adjacent bush property we were somewhat  
11 familiar from a very young age with the forest industry  
12 and our family and our ancestors and the people  
13 previous to us from the early 1800s lived and farmed  
14 this small farm and harvested a cash crop off this 200  
15 acres of bush land for the time span from 1980s right  
16 through to our early age in the late 40s and early 50s.

17                  As we learned of forestry practice at  
18 that time from our father, and I assume he had learned  
19 from his forefather's, that only the finest mature  
20 trees in the forest were every cut. Because the trees  
21 had to be felled by hand, sawn down by hand or chopped  
22 down there was virtually never a tree that didn't have  
23 an economic value that was ever felt, and that seemed  
24 to work very well from the early 1800s through until  
25 the present day.



1                   In the very last piece of this film I  
2     have sort of a scenic view of the area I'm talking of  
3     and you will be able to see that the forest by and  
4     large there is private owned and has sustained itself  
5     with a cash crop being taken off it all of my lifetime  
6     and if you go back and look in the history of the  
7     Bancroft area it was timbered off its first time in  
8     great white pine cuts of the early 1800s.

9                   How did these people decide that only the  
10    very finest of the trees were to be taken and  
11    everything else was left and how did that sustain  
12    itself. It sustained itself because there no  
13    mobilization of the forest. Only the marketable timber  
14    was taken because it was the cash crop to sustain the  
15    family through the winter months, and it seems to me as  
16    time went by -- and I quit school when I was 15 years  
17    old to go work on a forest that my father was involved  
18    in that was being cut on Crown land.

19                  That was back in the days of the old  
20    Bancroft Fish and Game -- old Bancroft Lands and  
21    Forests and they had a cutting practice at that time  
22    and this is some 35 years ago.

23                  Their cutting practice was, we cut all  
24    the junk and I was going to -- when I left school I was  
25    going to cut all the trees down in the world and make a

1 zillion dollars. Now, that was the idea when you were  
2 15 years old, but it soon became evident that that  
3 would not happen harvesting the junk that the Ministry  
4 of Natural Resources or the Ministry of Lands and  
5 Forests at that time was marketing.

6 The following winter I worked at Martin  
7 Lumber Company. They were harvesting privately held  
8 land and they were practicing the same practices as we  
9 had practiced on our farm and our adjacent bush lot.

10 They were taking only the finest  
11 materials out of there, and I understand there is a  
12 couple of gentlemen here from Bancroft with the  
13 Ministry of Natural Resources and this property is  
14 known as Mason Hill property, some 6- or 700 acres  
15 adjacent to Crown and in my lifetime it has been  
16 harvested three times by Martin Lumber Company and this  
17 last time by another company and it's a barren  
18 wasteland today, but that's four times that that forest  
19 was harvested in my lifetime.

20 I soon learned that there was more money  
21 being made putting nuts and bolts in cars at General  
22 Motors than it was cutting trees down, so I left the  
23 forest industry and never returned to it until this  
24 year. I have been involved with the forest industry in  
25 the last on private lands of our own right adjacent to

1 a massive area of Crown which is a deer yard of some  
2 several thousand acres and, as I understand, the  
3 Ministry of Natural Resources tell me that there was  
4 some 6- six to 10,000 deer lived there last winter.

5 There is a policy directive, as I  
6 understand it, with the Ministry of Natural Resources  
7 in Bancroft that any harvesting of timber on the  
8 Peterson Road deer yard should be done and would be  
9 done in winter months.

10 At the very beginning of this film after  
11 you see the Ministry of Natural Resources' sign you  
12 will see where we filmed the leaves are still on the  
13 trees. You can't call that winter harvesting. The  
14 destruction that is taking place, the wildlife habitat  
15 in the Peterson Road cut is beyond my comprehension.

16 How can these people cut the most  
17 valuable parts of the habitat, which is the old birch  
18 tree, and pay a logger to do it and leave it laying on  
19 the forest floor is beyond me.

20 I understand from the logger you will see  
21 in this film that he is being paid some \$14,000 to cut  
22 all of the marked trees and, as you will see in the  
23 footage, these marked trees -- and I have got a series  
24 of pictures in there that will show you from three  
25 different cuttings in this particular forest and the

1 big old hollow trees which is the home of the habitat  
2 and the most important trees for wildlife in our  
3 forests has been cut and left laying on the forest  
4 floor, and that's the policy that's been held and still  
5 being done in this particular forest on Peterson Road  
6 in the Bancroft District.

7 I will roll the film now and I will just  
8 do a little bit of commentary because we didn't put any  
9 sound with it and it is a little bit boring to just  
10 look at pictures. This is the access leading to the  
11 Peterson Road, going north to Lake St. Peter; very well  
12 groomed and maintained forest access road about nine  
13 months of the year.

14 Just right here is a massive gravel pit  
15 where -- it's called a wayside pit. The aggregate had  
16 been taken out of there to produce this road. The road  
17 travels some 9 or 10 kilometres straight north to Lake  
18 St. Peter. That is when we changed the film.

19 When we come around this corner, the sign  
20 that they have up for the logging trucks and if you  
21 look down here you will see trees down here with the  
22 leaves still on them. This was forested this summer,  
23 and their own policy says that that is to be deer yard  
24 and those trees will be felled in the wintertime and it  
25 will be a one-time trail and food source for the game



1 animals for people who understand deer.

2 This particular tree is from the last  
3 cut, I would guess, at about 10 years ago. All of this  
4 film was shot within 200 yards of the main road. This  
5 is not the same tree, it's a different tree. The stump  
6 is on the reverse end of it and these trees were cut  
7 some 10 or 12 years ago and left laying there.

8 As you can see right here, you can see  
9 the fungi and whatever growing on it. These trees are  
10 the most important ones, in our point of view, for the  
11 small game animals and birds in our forests.

12 What happens is when you take a look at  
13 this tree you can see where wildlife has been working  
14 on it, but the mature trees, instead of the biomass  
15 coming down a little at a time and they being used as  
16 habitat and food source for the woodpeckers and  
17 whatever, it is just left laying on the forest floor.

18 This is a new cut. As we progress we are  
19 going to the log piles and some of this has financial  
20 viability. This obviously doesn't have, but this  
21 logger was paid money by our taxes to fell those trees  
22 and leave them laying on the forest floor.

23 I have to ask the Ministry of Natural  
24 Resources, who could say that that is proper timber  
25 management? The only tree that's felled that had any

1 financial viability was that tree there. There is a  
2 veneer log in the butt of it, there is a No. 1 sawlog,  
3 the next log up there is a No. 2 sawlog where you are  
4 coming to this and the piece above is a piece of wood  
5 that could be used for solid fuels or heating a home or  
6 whatever.

7 All of this is a bit repetitive, but what  
8 I wanted to do was I wanted to show you that this isn't  
9 just an isolated little one-acre patch of land where  
10 some logger went a little loose and left everything  
11 laying there. This is consistent for the full length  
12 of that. I'm not sure if you will be able to see it or  
13 not, but straight west of there you can see a direct  
14 cut line where the cut had been done 25 years -- that's  
15 the Ministry of Natural Resources' game warden.

16 He was driving through this cut, I  
17 assume, to talk to the trapper, whatever, but as I  
18 understand it he has no input into whether or not all  
19 these big old hollow trees should be laying there or  
20 not.

21 These are the ones that the logger feels  
22 that he can sell for solid fuels, but the balance of  
23 them are left laying on the floor, they are just left  
24 there. He was also paid for cutting those down.

25 What they do is they put out a contract

1 and you bid the contract, so many dollars a thousand  
2 for marketable timber, so many dollars a tonne or  
3 whatever for the solid fuels or by the cord and you are  
4 then paid a price for harvesting or for cutting down  
5 the trees that the Ministry feels has no value.

6 This particular contract, I understand,  
7 was \$14,000. This is a double contract and I'm not  
8 sure if \$14,000 was for this particular 200 acres or it  
9 was combined the 400 acres which he bid on.

10 This is the markings that the Ministry of  
11 Natural Resources put on the trees and they have paid  
12 people to go around and mark all of the trees that they  
13 felt should come down.

14 Just pass this, I believe, I did a circle  
15 of trees that had been marked and a tree similar to  
16 this with a big hole in the base of it was marked to  
17 come down.

18 Now, the balance of the trees in that  
19 particular circle are a couple of beeches, I believe  
20 there is a couple of white birch, a couple of soft  
21 maples and a big old poplar tree.

22 I don't have any problem with the  
23 Ministry of Natural Resources having that taken down,  
24 but in order for this logger to stay in business he has  
25 to be paid a price by the Ministry to take these trees

1 down.

2                   This particular tree would quite likely  
3 dominate some 40 feet in diameter of the forest floor.  
4 The tree standing -- and this tree has virtually no  
5 value. The tree standing just over from it, this is  
6 from a previous cut as well. The tree standing next it  
7 would have some commercial value. Again, it might have  
8 a couple of veneer logs in it, a veneer log and a  
9 couple of No. 1 sawlogs and that would eliminate the  
10 need for him to be paid \$14,000 to cut this down  
11 because these trees, in our opinion, should be left in  
12 the forest.

13                   When you are utilizing a work force your  
14 most productive years are your mid-life years. A  
15 forest's most productive years is its mid-life years as  
16 well.

17                   When you take a look at this this is  
18 after three or four cuttings. This is what we as a  
19 game and fish club would like to see. We would like to  
20 see these trees left. This tree will fall down bit by  
21 bit, never destroying another tree on its own because  
22 its limbs will fall off and then it falls down one day  
23 and never does any damage.

24                   This is the logging operation itself.  
25 These machines are not new, but if you added up the



1 value of the machines you see here you will probably  
2 see about a quarter of a million dollars worth of  
3 equipment.

4 I believe there is two truckloads of  
5 valuable logs there and that's the only valuable logs  
6 in all of this and across the road. All of this was  
7 just a very short span of roadway. It's only probably  
8 less than a kilometre and, of course, they truck it out  
9 as they cut it.

10 Just as we were getting there, the men  
11 are just working off to the east here and I went back  
12 in there and he had just felled a massive big tree, and  
13 what the industry tells me is that 60 per cent of  
14 everything that will come out of here, it is all sent  
15 to the mill, which this would be some much it. If it  
16 goes to the mill 60 per cent of it is No. 3 or low  
17 grade and No. 3 material makes zero money or even loses  
18 money for the sawmill that it goes to.

19 No. 2 materials which represents some 20  
20 some odd per cent, probably about 28 per cent, will  
21 break you even or make you some marginal profit.

22 This is the big tree that he had just  
23 felled just as I was getting there.

24 Your No. 1 materials will keep your  
25 company viable, financially viable.

1                   Anyone who has ever been in business  
2       knows that if 60 per cent of what you are processing is  
3       losing you money you are not going to stay in business.

4                   When we were young and we were cutting  
5       just the select No. 1 trees, what would happen was  
6       that -- I think in about a 10-mile radius of our place  
7       there were three or four sawmills that were active.  
8       They all employed six or eight or ten people in the  
9       mill and another four or five in the yards. So maybe,  
10      just using a number, 15 people at four or five at the  
11      most.

12                  This guy is a true rogue, I assure you.  
13      He is a true rogue. This kid is just young, he has  
14      just left high school. The operation is a family  
15      operation. I think he's about 17 or 18 years old.  
16      This man is 40ish and that's been his life.

17                  When I became involved with the forestry  
18      industry, it has been a year ago now, I chose to go and  
19      talk to some old timers. There's a man up in our area  
20      by the name of Tommy (inaudible), been at his for a  
21      hundred years. Decent guy.

22                  He went to the forest and looked at the  
23      forest with me and we spent the best part of two days  
24      and it cost me a hundred dollars and he is worth a  
25      zillion dollars worth of knowledge. I don't know why

1 someone thinks they can sit at a desk and learn about  
2 the forest and how to cut it and whatever without going  
3 to talk to these people. They will boil you a cup of  
4 tea, and I literally mean boil you a cup of tea, and  
5 they will sit there and tell you how granddaddy and  
6 everybody done it and the bush seemed to sustain itself  
7 in those years.

8 Now, this forest in our lifetime will  
9 never amount to anything. The big trees that are being  
10 left that will be marketable now will have to be left  
11 there until they become old and rotten and the Ministry  
12 of Natural Resources pays somebody to cut them down.

13 I believe this is a little clump of  
14 trees that they've got marked. I have no problem with  
15 everything they are taking except the one tree, and why  
16 not leave it. How can it be that the Ministry of  
17 Natural Resources in Bancroft, it is just a short walk  
18 from the biologist down to the timber section, why  
19 don't they ever stop in the middle and say: Lookit,  
20 what trees should we leave. That's the most valuable  
21 tree in this little circle of trees and it is obviously  
22 going to be cut down. To what avail?

23 I don't understand the purpose of taking  
24 that tree. Why wouldn't they have said to the game  
25 warden, which is the most important tree. The most

1 active trees in this piece of forest here will be that  
2 tree; the squirrels will be in, the chipmunks, maybe a  
3 racoon will crawl up inside and make it his home, the  
4 woodpeckers in time will live off it, the ants. It is  
5 not doing anybody any harm.

6 It's even not occupying its territorial  
7 40 feet in diameter or whatever. I don't understand  
8 how with a zillion dollars' worth of computers and  
9 \$100,000 staff members all over the country and a  
10 hundred trucks at least in Bancroft running up and down  
11 the road with two or three people in them how come they  
12 couldn't go and see that tree the same as we did just  
13 driving down this logging road and say to themselves:  
14 Why don't we just leave that tree.

15 This is where we pulled off of the cut.  
16 This tree somehow escaped the logger the last time he  
17 was through because, as you can see, he has been  
18 through and because it had no limbs on the top I guess  
19 the Ministry decided it could stay because it's not  
20 dominating any of the forest floor.

21 When you are looking at what is going to  
22 do us in the future the most good, those old trees that  
23 are hollow are going to do us more good than any tree  
24 in the forest.

25 Very shortly here we are going to go to



1       some bulldozer where they pushed it all up in windrows  
2       and this, by the way, it right adjacent to a highway.  
3       It's not the proverbial 200 metres or whatever. I'm  
4       not sure, but you might be able to see the Hydro lines  
5       from where we're standing, but you can see the cars  
6       driving by. They pushed this all up in windrows and  
7       now they planted pine trees there.

8               We took a look at two different areas  
9       where they did this and I'm not terribly against  
10      reforesting. I just don't understand how we qualify a  
11      \$50 or \$60 an hour bulldozer or \$100 an hour bulldozer  
12      with rakers on it to do this to our land mass.

13             That's what they did, is they went in  
14      there. This took a company by the name of Hal  
15      Robertson Logging the bulk of the summer to do. It is  
16      approximately a hundred acres. This is looking west  
17      and we just go over to the other side and look back at  
18      it east.

19             If you take even \$50 an hour at four  
20      weeks, it took them a whole summer to to it, what's it  
21      going to do for us. What was going wrong with it the  
22      way it was. If you look at the periphery of this  
23      that's what it looks like. It looks like the rest of  
24      the surrounding area. It will be logged over and  
25      kicked around.

1                   Actually, there's a gravel pit on the  
2                   other end of this and it's actually a great gravel  
3                   deposit from the days when the glaciers went through  
4                   and has the potential of growing viable trees. It very  
5                   limited anyway.

6                   Speaking of forest roads, these should be  
7                   left for the sporting traffic. We spend as much money  
8                   as anybody and maybe more than most people in our sport  
9                   and once the road is produced I don't think that one of  
10                  the guides up Hay Lake should be able to say to us we  
11                  can't have access to this particular piece of forest  
12                  just because he runs the logs there and somebody pays  
13                  him 2- or \$300 to go there for a week.

14                  This is a deer feeding station right in  
15                  the very centre of a deer yard and this is what they've  
16                  done to the deer yard. This historically, all my  
17                  lifetime, has been a deer yard and they decided,  
18                  whoever they are, God himself maybe, decided that this  
19                  is what it should look like and they should truck hay  
20                  in here and feed the deer.

21                  I am not biologist and don't proclaim to  
22                  have a lot of knowledge about this, but anything that  
23                  I've read I understand that deer don't do particularly  
24                  well when they are fed raw hay. If you don't feed a  
25                  cow a little grain along with it you don't have much of

1 a cow.

2 This is about 200 acres in total, and I  
3 understand from our president that straight north of  
4 there they're doing the same type of thing only they  
5 went through, they cut all of the cull out of it first,  
6 left the the decent timber, then somebody else from the  
7 Ministry decided that they should change their idea and  
8 they took what they left and they bulldozed over the  
9 windrows. This is the Burgess mountain area down on  
10 Carlow Road between Carlow and Boulder.

11 The next thing we shot was we shot the  
12 flip side of the big hill where it is private land  
13 holdings and you will be able to see in the film that  
14 where the private land holdings are the forest looks  
15 very healthy, and I'm talking about -- probably about a  
16 three our four mile radius you can see from our final  
17 shooting.

18 This is the hay they are giving the deer.  
19 This up in here are some old corn cobs that didn't have  
20 any kernels left on them. I don't whether the birds  
21 took them or that's they way they brought them there,  
22 but this is what was left over from the deer feeding  
23 last year.

24 This was done about -- either four or  
25 five years ago, this stripping and I got a shot of a

1 couple of little pine trees here and this is what he  
2 have accomplished so far. It fed the deer for whatever  
3 length of time it was, it was three or four winters,  
4 and we've got a series of trees there, but they are  
5 very small. I think this is -- the deer won't eat  
6 this. That's not hay, it's some kind of swamp grass  
7 that they won't eat.

8 Just back of that there is a little pine  
9 tree, it's about 10 inches high maybe and there is one  
10 about every four or six feet and that's commendable if  
11 it's done on a farmer's old field and it's put back  
12 into forest production, but I don't think it's fine if  
13 you take the deer's yard and totally eliminate his food  
14 source on a couple hundred acres and then take him a  
15 bail of hay. It doesn't make good sense to me. It may  
16 to someone else, but it doesn't to us.

17 When we're talking about protecting our  
18 environment, how can we protect our environment and  
19 destroy it at the same time. The same people who set  
20 this policy in motion are the same people that will  
21 come back to us and say we have to take care of it.

22 This is another homestead over in Montego  
23 Township. This is by and large all private land in a  
24 big circle. You will have to forgive me for being a  
25 little shaky, I was standing up on a stone fence and it



1        was a little precarious to say the least.

2                    Just out from that building there's  
3        another two buildings of the same type, and down in the  
4        valley there is a section of Crown owned land and the  
5        Crown went down there maybe about 25 years ago and all  
6        of the trees that were of an unwanted species -- it was  
7        regenerating itself into a pinery and all of the trees  
8        that were of a species, be it black cherry, poplar,  
9        white birch, whatever, the students (inaudible) with  
10       them access and they all died and fell over, the limbs  
11       fell off and whatever. They didn't do any damage to  
12       the pine forest and it's a perfect solution.

13                   You can drive down in there today. We  
14       have got a semi-mature pine forest in 25 years. They  
15       are probably about 35 feet high now. The old forest  
16       road has never had a cent spent on it.

17                   Straight down over this hill is the York  
18       River Valley and that road has been, all my lifetime  
19       and probably a lifetime before mine, an access to York  
20       River and these white spots over in the distance are  
21       farms about four miles away on side hills.

22                   This is probably the most panoramic view,  
23       in my opinion, in the Bancroft area and all of this  
24       land up here is all private held land and, to the best  
25       of my knowledge, in this circumference there isn't one

1 place that has every been stripped forested.

2 The families that have lived in this area  
3 all their lives have cash cropped that every since the  
4 early 1800s, but they didn't rape it. They just took  
5 the finest that was there and they left the rest. The  
6 people who first settled this property, they had to  
7 clearcut wherever they were going to farm, but that's  
8 the only thing they ever clearcut.

9 Straight behind these cabins there's a  
10 very mature oak forest which hasn't been cut for about  
11 50 or 60 years and this man is making a mistake. There  
12 are trees in there that should have been harvested some  
13 20 or 30 years ago. In using the old man's practices,  
14 at least whoever cleared this property, that's what  
15 would have happened, and this is down in the river  
16 valley you can just see a bit of pine there.

17 It's a little blurry, but there's a small  
18 pine forest down there, probably 4- or 500 acres in  
19 total that has regenerated itself. It cost a few bucks  
20 I'm sure to prune those trees, but did it cost as much  
21 as it cost to take the bulldozer and clear a couple  
22 hundred acres. I think not because, first of all, if  
23 the trees regenerated on their own -- this is done in  
24 the valley where the pines are starting. I would hope  
25 and I'm sure sure that if the people who originally

1       cleared that land took a look at what's happening to  
2       the forest in the adjacent area they would have some  
3       words of wisdom to this hearing.

4               I thank you very much for having put up  
5       with me for this long. We didn't intend it to be that  
6       long, but it is almost impossible to get on footage  
7       what we wanted without taking a bit of time at it.

8               I thank you, Madam Chair.

9               MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
10       Sutherland.

11              Are there going to be any questions for  
12       Mr. Sutherland?

13              Mr. Cassidy?

14              MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Sutherland, you know,  
15       sometimes the forest industry doesn't feel like it can  
16       win at all because for a long time the forest industry  
17       was criticized for what was alleged to be called  
18       highgrading, taking only the best, and now you are  
19       suggesting by what I hear today that, in fact, that was  
20       the way to go. Are you suggesting that we go back to  
21       highgrading?

22              MR. SUTHERLAND: I believe that that's  
23       most viable for the industry as well as the most sound  
24       for the forest. It worked from the early 1800s to the  
25       mid 1900s with some success and the forest industry has

1        never been in as bad a shape as it is today.

2                    MR. CASSIDY:   How would you answer those  
3        people who think that highgrading was and is improper  
4        as a management technique and, in fact, is not  
5        management at all but is, in fact, exploitation?

6                    MR. SUTHERLAND:   If you were to take  
7        those same people, take them into a forest and say:  
8        The only trees that will leave this forest are the  
9        mid-life trees and just using what's called the stump  
10       law, 16 inches off the ground, the tree has to be 16  
11       inches on the butt, with stiff penalties for anybody  
12       who doesn't adhere to them, and anyone who slashes and  
13       skids trees, pulling down other small immature trees,  
14       they will be penalized at the same time.

15                   The logger that can take out a 16-inch  
16       stump cut can make money and the mill that receives  
17       that material can also make money.

18                   The mill that receives what you just saw  
19       in this film is not going to make any money on it and  
20       either is the logger if the Ministry of Natural  
21       Resources didn't give them the \$14,000 for laying it on  
22       the floor.

23                   MR. CASSIDY:   We hear all sorts of  
24       evidence and we have heard all sorts of evidence that  
25       it is entirely appropriate, in fact should be preferred



1 to leave woody residual material on the forest base for  
2 purposes of small mammals, for purposes of nutrient  
3 depletion and I hear you saying that that's wrong?

4 MR. SUTHERLAND: If you go into the  
5 forest and find a dead hollow log on the ground, up  
6 until the time it fills up with grubs and the bears  
7 tear it apart to eat the grubs you don't see a lot of  
8 activity on a dead hollow tree on the forest floor.

9 If you take a look at a dead tree, as was  
10 in the film, all of the woodpeckers and whatever, if  
11 you go and take a look at a dead tree in the forest in  
12 the middle of the winter all the bulk of your animal  
13 tracks are always near swampy areas and around dead  
14 trees. It's the habitat for many, many species.

15 I don't know of many species of mammals  
16 that lives in felled hollow trees.

17 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further  
18 questions.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

20 Ms. Blastorah?

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I realize the hour, Madam  
22 Chair, and I will try and keep it very short.

23 Mr. Sutherland, you said a number of  
24 times that you just didn't understand the practices  
25 that you showed in your video here and it appears from

1 your comments that you are not really familiar with the  
2 selection harvest system, and I take it in commenting  
3 in response to Mr. Cassidy's questions about  
4 highgrading that it would not be your position that the  
5 industry or anyone should go into the stand and just  
6 take out the best trees where that is going to diminish  
7 the quality of the stand that remains?

8 MR. SUTHERLAND: I'm talking mature  
9 trees, 16 inch on the stump, yes.

10 I have travelled from wall to wall and  
11 towards the ceiling in North America and I've visited  
12 logging operations in Nova Scotia right through to  
13 British Columbia and in Mississippi in 1990.

14 In February 1990, I visited a project in  
15 Mississippi where they were harvesting and they have  
16 two systems of harvesting; they have select cut meaning  
17 just the total immature trees and they also have the  
18 same system as we have where they basically clearcut.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: So you would agree that  
20 that system should be carried out in a way that  
21 preserves the quality of the stand and that does not  
22 remove the best trees in a way that diminishes the  
23 overall quality of the stand?

24 MR. SUTHERLAND: That's true. The trees  
25 that's 14 inches today, in its next cut will be in

1 excess of the 16-inch cut.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: And the particulars of a  
3 prescription of a selection cut will vary from stand to  
4 stand depending upon the composition of the stand in  
5 question?

6 MR. SUTHERLAND: This is true because I  
7 don't see anything wrong with taking non-marketable  
8 trees; i.e., your black cherry basically doesn't mature  
9 very well, your white birch has an early maturing age.

10 The trees that should come out that are  
11 marked there, I don't have any problem with that. I  
12 just have a problem where you cut down the habitat for  
13 the wildlife and leave the tree that has some market  
14 value standing beside it for the sake of saving forest  
15 floor.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: I take it from your  
17 comments about not really understanding the  
18 prescription or the practices that were going on here  
19 your club wasn't activity involved in the development  
20 of the timber management plan which includes the  
21 prescriptions for this area?

22 MR. SUTHERLAND: Many of the members of  
23 our club are trappers and loggers for many years  
24 standing and this was just sort of sprung on John and I  
25 on Thursday, but when we talk to the local trappers,

1 the local trapper, he will say to you, if you go in  
2 around a beaver pond with a skidder and mess it up,  
3 then the little poplars and whatever grow and that's  
4 the best fodder for the beaver. That's from a  
5 trapper's point of view, I'm sure.

6 If you go and took a look at the Peterson  
7 Road cut and it's been mutilated over the years more  
8 than once, how could Martin Lumber Company be in there  
9 35 or 40 years ago and do a good cut and go back some  
10 20 years later and do another good cut because at that  
11 particular time the Martin Lumber Company had all of  
12 the limits out there and they basically highgrade cut.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps what I can  
14 propose, given the hour, Madam Chair, is the Ministry  
15 would like to offer to have Mr. Sutherland and his  
16 brother come into the district office and discuss the  
17 prescriptions for this area, including those elements  
18 of the description setting out the number of den trees  
19 per hectare to be left, these stand conversion elements  
20 of the prescription and the planting and how the area  
21 was planned and the rationale for the prescription in  
22 place.

23 Perhaps some of his uncertainty about  
24 what he saw here can be cleared up rather than taking  
25 any more time this evening.



1 MR. SUTHERLAND: I'm not uncertain about  
2 what I saw. I'm uncertain as to why the Ministry of  
3 Natural Resources did it this way.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: The rationale for what  
5 you say?

6 MR. SUTHERLAND: Yes.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like a fuller  
8 explanation from the Ministry, Mr. Sutherland?

9 MS. BLASTORAH: I take it, Mr.  
10 Sutherland, you haven't discussed this particular --

11 MR. SUTHERLAND: With the Ministry of  
12 Natural Resources?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes.

14 MR. SUTHERLAND: I've discussed it with  
15 members of the Ministry of Natural Resources' staff  
16 that have fear of speaking out because of their  
17 position within the Ministry and with the fear of  
18 losing their jobs. Yes, I have. In fact, only the day  
19 before yesterday.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, I think I will just  
21 leave it and our offer stands, Madam Chair, and the  
22 Ministry indicates it would be happy to discuss this  
23 and explain the rationale for the prescriptions in  
24 place.

25 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Ms. Blastorah.

1                   What we do in cases like this, Mr.  
2       Sutherland, where people are critical of a timber  
3       management practice, we ask MNR to inform the Board of  
4       what was done in that area and why it was done, and  
5       that will be sent to us in writing, Ms. Blastorah?

6                   MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, and we will  
7       certainly provide a copy to Mr. Sutherland.

8                   MADAM CHAIR: And a copy will go to Mr.  
9       Sutherland. So you will see the explanation that was  
10      given.

11                  Now, you might not agree with it at all,  
12      but why MNR did it this way will be put down in writing  
13      and we will get a copy and you will get a copy.

14                  MR. SUTHERLAND: I appreciate that.

15                  MS. BLASTORAH: Just to clarify, Madam  
16      Chair, that is the prescription for the areas in  
17      question and the rationale?

18                  MADAM CHAIR: Yes, and it can be put to  
19      us succinctly.

20                  MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly. If there is  
21      any question about the specifics of the area, I think  
22      it is fairly clear from the video, but we will have the  
23      district staff contact Mr. Sutherland. Thank you.

24                  MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

25                  It has been a long night and we are going

1 to adjourn now and we will return at two o'clock  
2 tomorrow afternoon.

3 Thank you very much.

4 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 10:45 p.m.,  
5 to be reconvened Thursday, November 28, 1991  
6 commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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